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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 12, 1872. NO. 236.

FIRST EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

A CALM AFTER THE STORM.

THE CITY NEARLY DESERTED.

Democratic Meeting in Baltimore.

The Case of the Rev. Mr. Huston.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11, 1872.

A Calm After the Storm.

Everything in political circles has been at a stand still to-day, and nearly every one is resting from the excitement about the Capitol yesterday. The President and family have gone to Long Branch; Fish to his home on the Hudson; Boutwell to Massachusetts; Belknap is at the commencement at West Point; Delano is absent; Bristow has gone on business to New York, and Creswell and Robeson are left alone. There was no cabinet meeting. A large majority of the Senators and Representatives have left.

Democratic Meeting in Baltimore.

In response to a call for Baltimore Democrats to meet and indorse Greely for the nominee of July Convention, a large number gathered last night in that city. The chairman, on calling the meeting to order, denounced Voorhees and Alexander Stephens as old fogies. Among others E. M. Yerger, late of Mississippi, who murdered Colonel Crane, addressed the meeting in favor of Greeley. Resolutions approving the Cincinnati nominees were unanimously adopted, and to make the work of the evening average well. It was further resolved that the foregoing resolutions are not designed to be the ornament and abandonment of the organization of the Democratic Conservative party of this country.

The Huston Case

The Baltimore *American* begins to-day the testimony taken in the Huston case. It changes that misrepresentations of evidence have been sent over the country and that Huston's acquittal was secured by a wrong construction of the case, to meet the testimony given by the prosecution. The *American* prints a long statement written in March last by the Sunday school scholar alleged to have been one of the victims, which has turned public opinion in this section quite strongly against those who conducted the trial. It will now be necessary for the members of the court to make known the testimony upon which they relied to break the force of this circumstantial statement.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11, 1872.

THE REDUCED TAX ON TOBACCO.

Commissioner Douglass decides that tobacco stored in export tobacco warehouses may be withdrawn at the reduced rate on and after the 1st of July.

NEW NATIONAL BANK.

The Clinton County National Bank, Wilmington, O., has been authorized to commence business.

THE CASE OF SENATOR CLAYTON.

The majority of the special committee of the Senate to investigate the charges against Senator Clayton, of Arkansas, reported that in their opinion the charges are not sustained. Senator Norwood protests against the majority submitting a report at this time, as the Judiciary Committee port refers only to a small portion of the material evidence, and the conclusions of the majority are hastily drawn.

PERSONAL.

Secretary Fish left for New York last night. He returns on Monday.

PAY FOR WORK NOT PERFORMED.

John C. Graham, prominent in the workingmen's organizations in New York, accompanied by Senator Wilson, visited Judge Richardson, acting Secretary of the Treasury, for the purpose of having an arrangement by the amounts due the workingmen on the New York postoffice for the extra two hours work in the past, to be paid directly to the men themselves. Through a misunderstanding it has not appoint. Judge Richardson promised to give the matter attention.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

The Comptroller of Currency has issued a circular calling on *National banks throughout the Union* for a report of their conditions at the close of business June 10th.

BILLS WHICH FAILED.

Among the bills which failed in Congress last night were the following: Amendatory of the passenger steamboat law; for the purchase of site for a public buildings at Pittsburgh, Pa.; relating to the limit of steam pressure on towing and freight boats on the Mississippi river and its tributaries, namely, allowing 100 pounds to the square inch on 110 pounds steam pressure; for the construction of a bridge across the Arkansas river, and to release to Indiana the lands known as the bed of Beaver Lake.

CERTAIN MONIES TO BE REFUNDED.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular in accordance with a recently passed law, authorizing and directing him to pay to the lawful owners or their legal representatives all cotton seized after the 30th of June, 1865, by agents of the government as unlawfully taken in violation of their instructions, the net proceeds without interest of the sales of said cotton actually paid into the Treasury. The Secretary has established rules and regulations on the subject.

THE TAX ON SNUFF.

Commissioner Douglass has decided that snuff is still liable to a tax of thirty-two cents per pound.

THE TENNESSEE DELEGATES

To the Philadelphia Convention have been here several days. They were presented to the President, Secretary Boutwell and other members of the cabinet by Governor Sam. Bard, of that State, and to-day they had an interview with Senator Wilson. The delegates left for home to-night. They stated the Republican party of Tennessee will give twenty-four votes over former elections for Grant and Wilson.

HOW THE PRESIDENT WROTE HIS LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

The President wrote his letter of acceptance of the Philadelphia nomination while at the Capitol yesterday afternoon, after his return from the Executive Mansion, where he had received the President and Vice Presidents of the Convention. Sitting down at a table, he carefully read the letter which formally notified him of the nomination, and taking up a lead pencil proceeded to write it out on a half sheet of letter paper. The President wrote rapidly, and when he had finished the letter read it aloud to those present, on which they all expressed themselves highly pleased with it. A verbal alteration was suggested by one of the gentlemen present, which was accepted by the President, but with this exception the original of the letter bore no erasures.

THE PRESIDENT'S OPINION OF THE TREATY MODUS.

A Washington special says the President, before leaving town to-day, told a prominent Senator, a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, that no settlement had been made with *Great Britain* in relation to the question of indirect claims covered by the supplemental treaty, but that he expected some definite conclusion would be arrived at in a very few days, and that in his judgment the British ministry have no intention of allowing the Treaty of Washington to fail.

Meeting of Wheeling U. P. Presbytery at West Alexander, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WEST ALEXANDER, PA., June 11, 1872.

The United Presbyterian Presbytery of Wheeling met here to-day. The Rev. Mr. Maloy, of Cadiz, presided. The Rev. Mr. Ormond was installed pastor of the congregation here. The Rev. Mr. McLure, of Wheeling, preached an eloquent sermon entitled "The Ministry of Christ." The Rev. Mr. Maloy gave an amusing account of his attendance at he Assembly in the West. Adjourned to meet at Athens in November.

Boy Killed at Piqua, O.

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

PIQUA, O., June 11, 1872.

A boy named Andrew Kapp, aged ten years, employed at Schaffer & Son's flax mill at this place, was instantly killed about 8 o'clock this morning, by being accidentally caught in the belting, which threw him up against the joist nearly serving his head from his body, and mangling him terribly, causing instant death.

Probably Fatal Accident from the Kick of a Pony at Union City, Indiana.

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

UNION CITY, IND., June 11, 1872.

A little son of William Dibert, of this place, fell from a pony on which he was riding this morning, and in attempting to remount was kicked by the animal, and so seriously injured that his recovery is doubtful.

Convention of Railway Master Mechanics in Boston.

BOSTON, June 11.—The fifth annual convention of the American Railway Master Mechanics' Association commenced its session to-day, with a full attendance. H. M. Britton, of Cincinnati, President of the Association, was in the Chair. Bolier and boiler materials was the subject of discussion of to-day's session. The convention continues three days.

Meeting of Bolt and Nut Manufacturers' Association.

NEW YORK, June 11.—The annual session of the National Association of the Bolt and Nut manufacturers commenced here to-day. Reports of committees will be made to-morrow. Delegates from the Western, Middle and Eastern States are present.

THE TORNADO IN OHIO.

Further Interesting Particulars—Loss of Life and Property.

CINCINNATI, June 11.—Later information from the scene of the tornado which visited Quincy and De Graff, Logan county, Ohio, on Saturday evening, shows that it was more terrible and destructive than first reports indicated. A sultry day was followed by the appearance of a cloud in the west, about five o'clock in the evening, which gathered blackness and size with fearful rapidity. A heavy wind set in, and at half-past five o'clock the whirlwind struck the earth five miles from Quincy, moving southeasterly. The destroyer was hardly more than five minutes reaching Quincy, through which it passed, making a clean sweep of houses, trees and fences along its path, which fortunately was comparatively narrow. In this village fifty or sixty dwellings and stores, two churches, and as many more shops, stables and outbuildings were unroofed, rocked upon their foundations or were demolished. The air was literally filled with flying boards, furniture, laths and plaster. A parlor stove was caught up by the wind and hurled through the air, falling upon a woman, who was so crushed that she has since died. The Baptist and Methodist Episcopal churches were completely destroyed. The tornado on its way to De-Graff struck Boge's flour mill, five stories high, and containing three thousand bushels of grain, moving the building nine inches upon its foundation, carrying away the roof and part of the fifth story. It plowed its way through De Graff, scattering destruction in its path, but hurting fewer persons and damaging a less number of buildings. After leaving De Graff it passed several settlements, missing houses and finally rose from the earth and was seen for miles carrying in its funnel-shaped form timber, rails and debris, which it had gathered in its destructive march. The papers of this morning give the names of thirty-nine persons injured in Quincy and eleven in De Graff. The list does not comprise all the injured in the former village.

Mrs. Goll, reported killed in De Graff, is yet living, though her two children were killed.

Mrs. Glick, of Quincy, has since died from her wounds.

POLITICAL.

Gen. Brinkerhoff Enthusiastic for Greeley and Free Trade, but Don't Want a Place on the Democratic State Ticket.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., June 11, 1872.

Gen. Brinkerhoff requests me to say that my dispatch of yesterday in regard to the desire of the Democrats to see his name upon their State ticket is not encouraged by him, and that he is not a candidate for any office on anybody's ticket; that he is a Liberal Republican, and as much in favor of sending both the Democrats and all others for the overthrow of Grant and the rings around him; that he believes as matters now stand a successful union can only be formed upon the basis of the Cincinnati platform and its candidates. Any nomination at Baltimore except Horace Greeley he considers a blunder worse than a crime, which should consign its perpetrators to an asylum for the blind. He believes that with the Democracy as a unit, Ohio can be carried by fifty thousand majority for Greeley, and with it at least a dozen free trade members of Congress. Moreover he believes that a union upon Greeley and Brown means a union upon all other tickets from State to township. He says personally he is not hunting office just now, but whenever he will be in the field for larger game than Secretary of State for Ohio.

The Indiana Democracy in Council—Hendricks will Accept the Gubernatorial Nomination.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 11.—The hotels are thronged with distinguished Democratic politicians from all parts of the State, who are engaged in the fixing of the programme for the convention to-morrow. Although the bulk of the delegates have not arrived yet, it is said that Senator Hendricks was waited upon by various deputations of influential Democrats this morning, and was finally induced to accept the nomination for Governor. Up till this morning he had positively declined. He will accordingly be nominated by acclamation. Lon. N. Kerr will, it is confidently expected, receive the nomination for Lieutenant Governor. It is expected the convention will indorse the Cincinnati nominees by a large majority, although it will be a long time before allegiance to it by some of the leading and prominent Democrats.

It is understood that the Liberal Republicans, at a meeting held this morning, agreed to support a straight Democratic State ticket if the convention will indorse the nomination of Greeley and Brown.

The district delegates held a caucus to-night and elected delegates to the Baltimore Convention. The delegates appointed are all favorable to Governor Hendricks. The Terre Haute district caucus a motion to substitute Voorhees in place of Denning for delegate from the State at large to the Democratic Convention was lost by a vote of 2 to 1. Hon. George W. Julian said in the Liberal Republican caucus to-day he would be glad if the Democracy would take him as one of their standard bearers.

The New Hampshire Senatorial Contest.

CONCORD, N. H., June 11.—The Senatorial contest continues with increasing spirit and excitement; all the influential Republicans in the State are being more or less engaged in it. Patterson's friends are confident he will receive the nomination, and on the other hand Rollins' friends are equally confident of his success, claiming nearly forty majority. Of the result, which will be determined by a nominating convention on Thursday next, nothing can be predicted with certainty, but rotation seems to be the popular idea.

Delegates Elected.

MILWAUKEE, June 11.—The delegates elected from this city to the Democratic State Convention stand: Greeley, 8; anti-Greeley, 5; unknown, 4.

Treason in the Democratic Camp—A Bolt in Case Greeley is Indorsed

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Several prominent Democrats, about twenty-five in number, representing Virginia, Texas, Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois, Arkansas and New York, held a secret meeting last evening in the Owen House, and resolved that in the even of the Baltimore Convention indorsing the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention, that immediate steps be be taken to call another convention for the purpose of nominating Democratic candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. Their head quarters are at Indianapolis, with Col. Grey as chairman.

STATE POLITICS.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

BUTLER, PA., June 10, 1872.

Our Republican Convention, which met to-day put in nomination the following ticket: For Congress, Hon. E. McJunkin; State Senate, Allen Wilson; Assembly, Wm. S. Waldron, David McKee; Constitutional Convention, John N. Purviance; Sheriff, John T. Kelley; Prothonotary, Ed Conn; Register and Recorder, M. N. Greer; County Commissioner, Robert Barron; Auditors, E. G. Duncan, Isaac N. Meals.

The Pittsburgh *Iron World and Manufacturer*

indorses the work of the Philadelphia Convention, and says the industries of the country have cause for congratulation, first, in the principles enunciated; second, in the candidates selected to give life to them, and third, in the feeling of security which will be created among the moneyed, manufacturing and commercial interests. The journal named winds up its article reviewing the platform with these words: "A definite policy, a definite system of legislation, trusty men and principles are all that we have been wanting. The tariff question will, doubtless, continue to be a bone of contention, but the Philadelphia ticket pledges the party who favor it a greater unity of sentiment and of action than we have heretofore had. It unites all protectionists, and should abolish the ranks of free traders. No wiser course could have been pursued at Philadelphia. Its candidates will receive the support of every man who has a dollar to save by tariff or a day's labor to sell."

The Sunbury *American* says: "Personally we have a warm regard for Mr. Buckalew, but there is no disguising the fact that there is the strongest feeling against him among those whom he has associated with in his own party, and some of whom will oppose him to the bitter end. One thing, however, is certain, the people will support the soldiers who saved the country, in preference to the men who sympathized with and aided armed treason and opposed the government when in peril. Judging from the coolness with which his nomination is received by the Democratic editors throughout the State, he will be the worst beaten candidate that has been presented by the Democracy for many years past."

The Erie *Dispatch* is of opinion that a large percentage of the Democracy in that county will never be wheedled or dragooned into the support of the Cincinnati ticket.

The Philadelphia *Press* advocates the placing of George Lear, a well known lawyer of Bucks county, on the Republican ticket for Congressman-at-large.

The Clarion county Republican Convention has been called to meet in the county seat on the 24th inst. The delegate elections will be held on the 22d.

D. H. Mulvany, Esq., of Norristown, an old line Whig and tariff man, is mentioned as a fit man for one of the vacancies for Congressman-at-large on the Republican ticket.

DURYEA'S Starch has been manufactured seventeen years, and has become famous. It is sold largely in Europe, particularly in those places where fine fabrics are made and used. In the Eastern States Duryeea's Satin Gloss Starch is a household word. The great West is now receiving and using this Starch on its merits alone, and those who have tested it say it is a perfect article.

JUST PUNISHMENT.

A Brute, Caught in the Act of Outraging the Person of a Little Girl at Plymouth, Ind., Cowhided Beautifully and Then Lodged in Jail.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PLYMOUTH, IND, June 11, 1871.

This morning a Mr. Baker, who drives the the street sprinkler, while getting the water at a hydrant near the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne Railroad, noticed a man loafling around one of the warehouses in the vicinity. Baker had driven about a block away, when hearing cries, he looked back and beheld the man carrying a little girl under the warehouse. Mr. Baker requested a bystander to hold his horses, seized his whip and rushed down and beheld the brute in the act of outraging the girl. Baker brought the butt end of the whip down on the brute's head, stunning him. The girl, whose name is Locke, and about ten years of age, was sent home. Mr. Baker, waiting until the fellow had returned to consciousness, cowhided him until there was not a sound piece of flesh on his whole body, and then let him go. The brute, who gives his name as English, was arrested a few hours afterwards, and lodged in jail to await his examination, no bail being accepted.

GRANT AND WILSON.

The Colored Men of St. Louis Hold a Ratification Meeting.

ST. LOUIS, June 11.—A large meeting of colored citizens to ratify the nominations of Grant and Wilson was held last night. Speeches by several persons, all heartily indorsing the nominees, and urging the colored people to stand firmly by the Republican party, were loudly applauded.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 11, 1872.

A SUIT AGAINST GENERAL BUTLER.

The suit of Henry A. Tilden against Benjamin F. Butler, to recover $60,000 for the alleged illegal seizure of the steamer Nassau during the war, was commenced in the United States Circuit Court to-day.

COLLAPSE OF THE EIGHT-HOUR MOVEMENT.

There is nothing new in relation to the strikes this afternoon. The Singer sewing machine works expect to open on Monday next on the ten-hour system. The movement seems to be collapsing.

MISCELLANEOUS.

At the Synod of the Reformed Church today a report indorsing the conduct of the officers of the Theological Seminary was adopted.

General Prosper M. Wetmore is reported seriously ill.

Peter Cass, deputy sheriff in Brooklyn, for fatally beating William Lynes last night, was sent to the penitentiary to-day.

J. Reavy, a lawyer, is on trial for forging mortgage deeds.

In the case of the National Exchange Bank of Milwaukee against David Davis, Judge Woodruff to-day decided that the claims of the plaintiff to a cargo of wheat, on which they had made advances, held good, and that they had the cargo as a lien wherever it went until the advances were paid.

A jury to-day rendered a verdict of $8,500 damages against the Belt Line Railroad, in this city, for carelessly running over a boy and cutting off his leg.

James Gordon Bennett, Jr., arrived from Europe to-day.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, JUNE 11, 1872, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

Clear weather will prevail very generally on Wednesday north and west of the Ohio valley, with light to fresh westerly and northerly winds, and over the Southern States with light to fresh southerly to westerly winds; clear and partially cloudy weather over the southern portion of the Middle States during the morning, and increasing cloudiness and possibly threatening weather over the northern portion, with light to fresh westerly to southerly winds. Dangerous winds are not probable.

More Trouble in Hayti—War to be Declared Against Baez

PORT AU PRINCE, June 1.—It is reported that the American government claims $20,000 damages arising out of the difficulty between its Consul at St. Marc and the native government.

The government is concentrating troops at Cape Haytien, fearing another attack from the San Domingo frontier. It is rumored that the Haytien government intends declaring war against Baez, who is accused of being the instigator of the invasion of Haytien territory.

End of the Revolution in Venezuela—Salazar Sateced to Death.

CARACAS, VENEZUELA, May 23, *via* HAVANA, June 11.—The revolution is at an end. After his defeat at Tivaquilla, Salazar fled, but was pursued and captured by Gen. Colina. He was tried by a court martial composed of twenty-three officers, and sentenced to be executed on the 17th of June, in the presence of the whole army.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The physicians of Paterson, N. J., pronounce Lizzie Garrabrant, the murderess, insane.

President Grant and family are at Long Branch.

The work of tunneling West Point for the West Shore Railroad has been begun.

The drying house connected with the powder mill at St. Clair, Pa., exploded yesterday. Nobody hurt.

Gen. David L. Stanton, late Collector of Internal Revenue at Baltimore, has been indicted for the embezzlement of government funds. He was bailed in the sum of $25,000.

Wilde's cotton factory in Frankford, Philadelphia, was burned yesterday. Loss $50,000.

Secretary of War Belknap informally received the Japanese embassy at West Point yesterday.

A freshet at Whitefield, N. H., Monday night, destroyed property valued at $100,000. Several draw bridges and buildings were washed away, and the tracks of the Boston, Concord and Montreal Road destroyed for a distance of a mile and a quarter.

A. C. Balkin, associate editor of the Chicago *Times*, was married to Miss Hattie Sherman of Milwaukee, at noon yesterday.

The laying of the corner stone of the new court house in Indianapolis, yesterday, was attended by an imposing demonstration of military and civic societies and firemen generally. The corner stone was laid in due form according to the ceremony of the Masonic order, and an address delivered by Judge Elliott, of the Criminal Courts. The building will be 276 by 160 feet, and its costs is estimated at $600,000. The material will consist principally of brick and iron.

SOME papers are beginning to call for a reduction in the number of cadets annually appointed to the Naval Academy, on the ground that, for the passage of a law compelling the parents of cadets who resign or are unable to pass the examinations, to refund to the government the money expended upon them. It is pointed out that the present law provides for the appointment of two hundred and sixty-five cadets, and the graduation of sixty-five of them every year; a number for whom the most persistent naval activity would be insufficient to find employment. It appears, however, that the regulations and examinations are very strict, and that in addition to numerous dismissals for violations of the rules of the institution and of resignations on account of incapacity, a large proportion are discharged by reason of failure to sustain successful examinations at the commencement of the graduating term; the result being that less than one-fourth of the boys originally nominated to cadetships ever enter the naval service of the country. This is held to be altogether too great a proportion of chaff to the wheat; and hence the demand either that the quantity put into the machine shall be decreased, or that somebody other than the government shall pay for the winnowing of the useless particles.

THE question of the proper treatment of inmates of penal institutions is one of the gravest problems of modern civilization; and it seems somewhat singular that Massachusetts, which boasts so many wise thinkers and devoted philanthropists, should not long ago have given special attention to this important subject. So far from this being the case, however, it appears from a recent report of the State Legislative Committee on prisons, that the principal penal institution of the State is "a wretched place and a disgrace to the State and country." Neither sunlight nor daylight, it is said, ever enters the cells, their ventilation is altogether inadequate, and there is no reasonable arrangements for preserving cleanliness on the part of their inmates. Other counts in this indictment are yet more damaging. The modern Athens is the home of cultured scholarly culture and elegant refinement. It is the favorite resort of poets, philosophers artists—the birth place of what are termed modern ideas—and it is in a few days to be honored with a vast assemblage gathered from all quarters of the globe to participate in a monster Peace Jubilee. Let us hope that not many days will be permitted to elapse after the strains of the music have died away, before effectual measures are taken to obliterate this stain from the good name and fame of that proud and ambitious city.

SECOND EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

A Conference of European Powers to Prevent the Slaughter of Jews.

LONDON, June 11.—Earl Granville, seconded by the Italian government, has proposed a conference of European powers to consider a course to be adopted in view of the constant recurrence of barbarous outbursts against the Jews in Roumania, and the propriety of exerting a direct pressure on the Roumanian government to compel preventive measures. Prince Gortschakoff, in reply to Earl Granville's proposal, sympathizes with the persecuted Jews, but apprehends that the course proposed would only increase agitation on the Eastern question; that, therefore, he is unwilling to enter into such a conference. He proposes a joint note to the Roumanian government as to its intentions, and guarantees that it can afford protection to the Jews, and thinks that this would awaken it to some sense of its responsibilities. Should the reply to his proposal be unsatisfactory, he would suggest a settlement on a basis of the treaty of '58. Prussia takes the same ground. The answers of other powers are not yet known, but it is probable that the suggestion of Gortschakoff will be adopted.

A Little English Brag.

LONDON, June 11.—The *Times* this morning, commenting on the boat race, says the Americans have not yet acquired the true style of rowing, and hopes they will learn it and then paid English oarsmen to a severer test than that of yesterday.

The *Post* says: "The result shows there is nothing in rowing to learn from the Americans, who, in the preparation for the race, had everything their own way."

The *Telegraph* looks upon the race as an illustration of English national energy.

The *Standard* says the American crew is not good enough to win an ordinary country regatta.

The *Daily Telegraph* says: This race illustrates our national energy, stalwart strength and dogged adherence to the ways we deem best, and hold our own against dash and daring of our American kinsfolk. Both crews belong to the Saxon race, which is the only one which has the nerve and pluck to preserve mastery. When the tables are turned and our neighbors across the water win a victory, we shall regard it as an English triumph.

The *Standard* declares that a more hollow affair was never witnessed. The Americans were not good enough to win an ordinary country regatta. The effect will be to prevent a recurrence of international matches for some years. The moral to be drawn is that American oarsmen must learn the first elements before coming three thousand miles to row.

Opposition in England to the Postponement of Arbitration of the Alabama Claims.

LONDON, June 11.—In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Gladstone made a statement of the present condition of the Alabama negotiations, the main point of which was that a proposal had been made to the United States for the postponement of the meeting of the Board of Arbitration at Geneva for eight months. This information had already been anticipated by dispatches to the English press from America, which state that the letter of Earl Granville making the proposition had been published there in full. Bernal Osborne asked whether the dispatch purporting to be from Earl Granville, suggesting the adjournment of the Geneva Tribunal, was genuine. He considered it humiliating and undignified. Mr. Gladstone replied that the dispatch was genuine, and he defended the proposition it contained as honorable to both countries. Mr. Disraeli strongly opposed leaving the question open for another year, particularly while a heated Presidential contest was in progress in the United States. This country had been kept too long in the dark. A feeling of distrust in the government would end in disaster and disgrace.

Gordon and Bentinck, Lord Yarmouth, Sir G. S. Jenkinson, Mr. Whitney and others, severely criticised the government for its want of confidence in its future proceedings. Gladstone defended the action of the government at great length, and closed with a declaration that it would be a crime to deviate a hair's breadth from the original position.

In the House of Lords Granville made his statement on the Alabama claims, which left it became clear that the British and American governments would fail for want of time to come to an agreement with regard to the supplemental article. The difficulty between them related solely to the best means its conditions were to have in future. The Americans considered the English objections hyper-critical. Lord Granville then called for an adjournment of the Geneva Board to give time for the removal of difficulties. To-morrow the British agent and representatives would meet the American agent, which he anticipated, and hopes they will learn it and then be

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1872.

TO-NIGHT!

The GRANT and WILSON campaign will be opened in Pittsburgh with a meeting in Library Hall to-night, which will be addressed by Senator MORTON of Indiana, and others. Although the notice is short, Library Hall we feel confident will be filled. Of Senator MORTON'S ability as a public speaker not a word need be said. All who attend will be instructed regarding the questions of the day.

THE indecent portion of the dispatch from Philadelphia, published in the Chicago *Tribune*, quoted in the COMMERCIAL a few days ago, and which might be attributed to Mr. HORACE WHITE, the editor, who was in Philadelphia, is disclaimed and condemned in the subsequent issue of that paper. We felt almost certain that the author could not be Mr. WHITE. The infamy of the indecent production belongs to Mr. GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND. The *Tribune's* disclaimer is as follows:

"A special dispatch from Philadelphia, printed in yesterday's *Tribune*, contained several references and allusions which this paper does not approve or adopt. Though it is well understood that a general newspaper is not responsible for the opinions of its correspondents, nevertheless, we do not propose that the *Tribune* shall be made the vehicle of improprieties and indecencies. The dispatch in question failed to receive the revision that its contents required, and for the neglect we apologize to our readers."

THE Liberal Republican candidate for President is reported to be particularly delighted with his prospects in the Southern States, and professes himself confident that he shall receive the undivided Democratic vote in that section. Some years ago he laid down a certain fundamental rule for calculating Democratic probabilities, which at the time attracted considerable attention, and on the basis of which, it is understood, he has made his present estimate. The rule was as follows:

"If there were not a newspaper nor a common school in the country, the Democratic party would be far stronger than it is. Neither elementary instruction nor knowledge of transpiring events is necessary to teach the essential elements of the Democratic creed: 'Love rum and hate niggers.' The less one learns and knows, the more certain he is to vote the reg'lar ticket, from A to Izzard."

There is nothing like having a distinctive principle to work upon; and although the author of the above rule did not, at the time of its devisement, ever expect to have recourse thereto in order to cipher out his own sum, Time, which is wiser than us all, has demonstrated the dependence of the maker upon his work. The economy of Nature permits nothing to be wasted. No wise word is ever lost. In the end every gift returns to bless the giver, and—as the above extract shows—the blackest chickens come home to roost. Surely the candidate should be a happy man.

JUDGING from the tone of the Southern papers with respect to the matter, the impression seems pretty generally to obtain in that quarter that the recent decision of the Supreme Court that a pardon dispenses *with the proof* of loyalty, *entitles persons so pardoned to recover for all property* taken or destroyed by the Federal armies during the war. This is a misapprehension. The decision in question is held to have reference to a single class of claims only—those for property seized by Treasury agents, the proceeds of which were turned into the United States Treasury. The Court of Claims has no jurisdiction of claims for property taken or destroyed by the Union armies. This jurisdiction was expressly taken from it by act of Congress. Moreover, application to the Court of Claims for the proceeds of property seized by Treasury agents was limited to two years after the war, and lapsed in 1868, so that the Court cannot now entertain any new case of this kind. The only legislation bearing on claims for property destroyed by the Federal armies is the Commission of Claims for Southern loyalists, which is confined to claims for commissary and quartermaster's stores taken by military authority. Observance of these facts may prevent some from indulging in fruitless hopes and putting themselves to useless trouble.

SINCE the delivery of Senator SUMNER'S speech, in which he insisted that military and civic ability are incompatible with each other, it is understood that the Spiritualistic fraternity is overrun with messages from the shades of CÆSAR, CHARLEMAGNE, FREDERIC THE GREAT, CROMWELL, NAPOLEON, WILLIAM OF ORANGE, and other military leaders who also won civil triumph and renown, acknowledging the justice of his criticism and expressing the profoundest sort of regret that the world should so greatly have overrated them during so long a period. It is not impossible that a ghostly convention may shortly be held on the other side of Styx, to take into consideration the best means of undeceiving the people of the present age with regard to this matter. Should the project be carried out, a number of distinguished historians of the past are expected to participate in the proceedings, with a view of giving directions to the subluinary publishers of their writings to eliminate therefrom whatever testimony they may have borne to the achievements of these great soldiers in the arts of peace and the science of statesmanship. A record of the whole proceedings will, of course, be transmitted through spiritualistic agency to Mr. SUMNER himself, for such corrections and revisions as his superior knowledge, judgment, and insight into character, may dictate.

THE Mobile *Register*, which is still in hopes of some day seeing the Lost Cause restored, is of opinion that the people of the South must all go together, and says, with respect to the possible nomination of Mr. GREELEY by the Baltimore Convention—"If we all agree to vote for an imp of the devil as better for us than any other imp, let us plump him." This explains an illustration which we find used by so many Democratic newspapers, whereby the alleged alarm of Republicans at the Cincinnati movement is likened to the consternation of the novice who, one day peeping into his master's books of magic, found himself face to face with a demon he had unconsciously raised, with no knowledge of the spell to lay him again. These references to Mr. GREELEY are not of a very complimentary character, it is true. Still, in some sort, they doubtless feed his vanity. Notwithstanding the plumper which the *Register* calls upon the South to give him in the event of his nomination, however, and the people's ignorance of magic spells, the "imp of the devil" will most certainly be laid. "Novices" as the plain folks of the country are with reference to these occult matters, it is beyond question that the same power which quelled one diabolic insurrection a short time ago will be quite equal to defeat this second attempt to raise the devil. And therefore let the *Register* be content.

SOBER SECOND THOUGHT.

Recently the Greeleyites have been flattering themselves that, after all, a considerable number of the German adherents of the Liberal movement had resolved to support the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention. At first the rejection of Messrs. GREELEY and BROWN on the part of the Germans was declared in terms so positive and explicit, that no room was left for doubt about the fact, or for any hope of change, and the great New York organ of the movement treated the attitude of the Germans with dignified silence. The truth is that, instead of gaining, Messrs. GREELEY and BROWN have steadily lost ground among the German element. Though to a majority of the Germans interested in the Cincinnati Convention both the candidates selected were so objectionable, that without a moment's hesitation they determined, not only not to vote for them, but to assist in their defeat, a small though important minority accepted the nominees of the Convention. They magnified Mr. GREELEY'S honesty and good intentions, and seemed to pursuade themselves, that by making him President they would be preparing the way for the new era of political purity for the inauguration of which the Liberal movement had been started. It was, however, easy to see that there was no enthusiasm or even ordinary earnestness in the manner in which their newspapers supported the candidates thrust upon them, and that they were merely holding out against time in the hope of something turning up. Some of them may be supposed to have watched the course of Senator SCHURZ with attentive eyes with the hope of receiving light from that quarter. The Senator's position was one of extreme difficulty and delicacy. Of all the participants in the proceedings of the Cincinnati Convention he was manifestly most egregiously imposed upon. He was made its president not only by those who wished to honor him by recognizing his political services as the chief of the Liberal movement, but by those professional politicians who desired to prevent him from interfering with their fine schemes by his eloquence and suggestions on the floor as an ordinary member. The tricksters also knew perfectly well that as President of the Convention it would be impossible or almost impossible for him to repudiate its action, however objectionable or unsatisfactory it might be to him. The entire plan succeeded for the time, as such plans are wont to succeed in this mixed world, and Mr. SCHURZ was forced to seem to approve proceedings which he abhorred and to indorse nominees whose mere names sufficed to throw ridicule upon the entire movement from which he had hoped for the salvation of the republic. The whole affair is a melancholy and most instructive illustration of the vanity of human wishes. But this is a slight digression. In behalf of the nominees thus made the German Senator said no more than common decency required him to say under the circumstances, and those who looked to him for direction were left quite uncertain what his future course would be. The Greeleyites industriously labored to create the impression that he was favorable to their candidates, and would aid them in the canvass; representations which are now known to have had no foundation in fact. With equal assiduity the same partisans are now publishing a long list of German papers which are claimed as supporters of GREELEY and BROWN. Referring to this list, the New York *Staatszeitung* ascribes its preparation to some German newspaper Gipsy, who has speculated upon Anglo-American credulity and ignorance of the German press. It then adds: "We have at least a hundred and fifty German exchange papers, and among them are not six which really work for GREELEY, and there are not twelve which seem to desire GREELEY'S indorsement by the Democratic National Convention." In response to the report spread abroad in the East that GREELEY is very popular among the Germans on the Pacific coast, the same paper quotes the San Francisco *Abendpost*, which says: "We do not know a single German here enthusiastic for GREELEY, or inclined to vote for that *Temperenzler* and eccentric, who possesses neither knowledge of human nature nor firmness of political character." Of the few German papers which indorsed the Cincinnati nominations, while some still apathetically occupy the ground then taken, others, like the Pittsburgh *Volksblatt*, have cast off both GREELEY and BROWN. To the list of Democratic German papers which have declared that they will under no circumstances support GREELEY must now be added the Philadelphia *Demokrat*. "This," says a local German contemporary, "is the more important as the publisher of the *Demokrat* is the owner of at least twenty-five country papers." In fact, all signs indicate the complete prospective fulfillment of the New York *Staatszeitung's* prediction that before the end of June Master GREELEY'S candidate's cloak will be dispatched to the lumber room and himself restored to the editor's chair. At least so far as these results are dependent on the German vote they may justly be considered as certain.

MORE spontaneous and genuine enthusiasm than was apparent in the Philadelphia Convention was probably never before witnessed in an assembly of the kind. Since its adjournment the evidence is abundant that the feeling there displayed conveyed a fair expression of the sentiment which prevails throughout the country. The people are just and fair-minded, and feel called upon to resent the insults heaped upon their chief and benefactor, by men who in mere personal resentment forgot the obligations of common decency and honor. Though in the general success of President GRANT'S administration there is enough to command popular approval, the popular indorsement of his nomination means much more, and publishes a lesson which may bring about useful results in the future. It is a noticeable fact that in St. Louis, the cradle and centre of the liberal movement, GRANT'S renomination gives more satisfaction and excites greater enthusiasm than anywhere else. There a few evenings ago vast multitudes without formal call and by a purely spontaneous movement assembled at the headquarters of the County Republican Committee, and in front of the different Republican newspaper offices, English and German, and gave vehement expression to their gratification over the renomination. Throughout Illinois also the demonstrations of satisfaction in various forms have been so remarkable as to be really significant.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Sanitists say that the sunflower has the remarkable property of purifying air laden with marsh miasm, absorbing a great quantity of moist and noxious gases, and exhaling the oxidized oxygen. Many instances are cited where its cultivation has rendered whole quarters healthy and fever free, which were previously uninhabited by the prevalence of fever.

A curious case of restitution occurred recently in Massachusetts. A man two years ago drew some money from a bank and was overpaid four hundred dollars. As banks "never rectify mistakes," he kept the money. Recently he became a Christian, and has just paid it back, giving a mortgage on his house to do so. He lifted the mortgage from his conscience, however.

The brewers in the United States number over 3,000, with a capital of $100,000,000, giving employment to thousands of people, and consuming over 23,000,000 bushels of bertley nuts and 18,000,000 pounds of hops, requiring for their cultivation over 1,000,000 acres.

Australia seems ambitious to compete with South Africa in the production of diamonds. So many points of resemblance have been traced in the geological formation of the two countries that the government of Queensland has not only offered a reward of $5,000 to the first discoverer of a diamond drift or field, but has actually named the exact localities where it is expected such deposits may be found.

Chappaqua is historic. Major Andre left it on the morning of his capture, and Horace Greeley returned to it on the night of his surrender.

The Emperor of Russia has decreed the future exemption of dramatic artists in Russia from military service. They are expected to serve with their own colors.

A Cincinnati mechanic has constructed a hoisting apparatus, run by cold water from the city hydrants, which, it is said, dispenses entirely with steam boilers and engines, and elevates its load to the fourth and fifth stories, if necessary, with greater speed and safety than any steam hoister.

A Harvard College student has just received a prize of two hundred dollars for the best essay on the "Pathology of Malignant and Semi-Malignant Growths." It was not an essay on Sumner's speech.

There is talk of shipping "Cleopatra's Needle" from Alexandria to England, in order to erect it on the Thames embankment.

The National Agricultural Society of Holland has offered premiums for inventions having in view a modification of the present forms of harness and such portions of vehicles as are apt to cause pain or extra fatigue to animals. Here is a chance for Americans. The prizes are open to competition from any quarter.

A British "Army and Navy Co-operative Society" has recently been established, with a capital of seventy-five thousand dollars in five dollar shares. It is claimed to furnish goods at least fifty per cent. cheaper than contractors do, who under this recently inaugurated regime are rapidly being counted out. "The Devil is more 'suiter' than all the beasts of the field."

An industrial civilization abounds in employment, and is constantly developing new functions of usefulness, enhancing the demand for labor. A merely commercial civilization tends to simplify the processes of social life, to lessen the number of avocations, and, consequently, to depress the condition of the laborer. In Philadelphia, for instance, the advertisements in one of the city papers for male and female help, the other day occupied nearly two and a half columns, while the "situations wanted" extended through about half a column. In commercial New York the proportions are reversed.

A case of broken China. Koopmanschap, the well known Chinese labor contractor, has taken the benefit of the bankrupt act. His failure is for $200,000. He broke because he could not collect the passage money he had advanced to some of his importations. His place of business is San Francisco.

It is said that the Bay of Samana has attracted the attention of the German government, and that efforts for its acquisition are about to be put forth.

The locust eggs are poisoning the mulberries in Tennessee by being deposited in them, and the mulberries are poisoning the children by the same process.

THE Chicago *Tribune* should at least keep up a semblance of logical agreement between its various editorials. Yet we observe that while in one article that journal declares the merits in one article that journal declares the merits of the Philadelphia platform to be wholly the compelled fruitage of the Cincinnati Convention, in another it denies that the resolutions possess any merit whatever; terming them "a cowardly evasion of all the distinctive policies of the administration." The *Tribune* is rapidly losing its faculty of discrimination. How can a "cowardly evasion" possess any excellence?

MESSRS. HORACE WHITE, Charles A. Dana and Theodore Tilton have voluntarily certified to the substantial veracity of Senator Sumner in his recital of the private conversation he had with Secretary Stanton. These gentlemen having delivered this testimony, it is now in order for somebody else to step to the front and certify to the substantial veracity of the certifiers. Let him come forward.

DEMOCRATIC State Conventions were yesterday held in the States of Delaware, Iowa and South Carolina; and similar Conventions will be held to-day in Indiana, Missouri and Vermont. A Prohibitory State Convention assembles in Michigan at the same time. To-morrow the Republican State Convention of Maine will be held.

GREELEY.

William Lloyd Garrison on the Tammany Candidate.

Political Wolves in Sheeps' Clothing—What the Veteran Abolitionist Thinks of His Old Associate and the Latter's New Allies.

[From this week's Independent.]

The somewhat coarse but pregnant couplet—

"When the Devil was sick the Devil a monk would be;
When the Devil got well the Devil a monk was he"—

was never more strikingly exemplified than in the ardent wooing of the *soi-disant* "Liberal-Republican" movement by the Rebel Democratic party of the country, for the purpose of preventing the re-election of General Grant and dismembering the Republican party to its overthrow. Such duplicity, carried to so fine a point, it would be difficult to parallel even in the detestable annals of political chicanery. And the gushing manner in which this passionate advance is met by the party sought to be won is equally noteworthy. By what legerdemain has it come to pass that oil and water, fire and gunpowder, are found to be kindred elements, incapable of explosion or separation when brought into contact. "The Cincinnati platform," says the *Tribune*, "is the high-water mark of the best and purest Republicanism; yet it is accepted with enthusiasm by four-fifths of the Southern press and people, and by a very large proportion of the Northern Democracy. * * * Can any Republican, who really wants his principles to triumph throughout our reunited land, tell why he should not rejoice at the beginning of so auspicious a movement at the South, and wish it God speed?" Now, this is pitiable stultification and idiotic gullibility. What an overwhelming portion of the Rebel population of the South and of the Northern Democracy enthusiastic for the triumph of the highest-toned Republicanism! Why, it is only to ascertain where they stand, what is their desire, what are their hopes and devices, whom they dislike and oppose the strongest as a Presidential candidate, whom they are combined to make use of to carry their own evil ends, to know that coalition with them, no matter on what plausible terms, is the broad road to national damnation and the most flagrant betrayal of the cause of popular liberty. Nothing on their part, since the rebellion they began was suppressed, has indicated any change in their views of that rebellion, or in the spirit which has made them eminently hostile to all progress. The snake, indeed, presents a new skin; but it is the old snake still, and as venomously fanged. He only wants an opportunity to strike, and cares not in what way it may be presented. What one measure that a patriotic Congress has adopted, and that an equally patriotic President has enforced in accordance with his official oath, to maintain loyalty and secure equal rights, regardless of race or color, that they have not anathematized, resisted, and conspired to make it a nullity? Up to this hour the Democratic vote in Congress, on every issue presented for the protection of loyal Unionists at the South, white or black, have been thrown into the rebel scale. For a wholesale amnesty to those who sought to destroy the Republic, and behaved like fiends throughout the conflict, filling the land with blood and carnage, they have been a unit—of course.

Utterly despairing of success in the coming Presidential struggle, unless they can seriously divide the Republican ranks, they are leaving nothing undone to consummate that object. There is nothing too hard for them to swallow or digest in the shape of "accepting the situation" and "letting by-gones be by-gones," so far as words go; and forty "platforms" like that adopted at Cincinnati, and thrice as many anti-Grant candidates in a Republican guise, would but increase their delight and intensify their jubilation. The New York *World* ingeniously says that "the only reason for nominating Mr. Greeley at the Baltimore Convention is the Republican reinforcements he is expected to bring to the Democratic party. No Democrat even affects to regard it otherwise than as a marriage of interest, and not of inclination. And this is "the high-water mark of the best and purest Republicanism," says Mr. Greeley! "The dominant party," says the Boston *Post*, "is now in a condition to be easily deposed, provided the Democracy make the most of their opportunities." Here the cloven foot is nakedly protruded. "Are not Greeley and Brown really good enough Democrats for the occasion?" asks the Missouri *Republican*. "Does not their nomination by a movement intensely anti-Radical (high-water mark!) and on a platform which arraigns almost the entire policy of the party in power, fulfill all the conditions of a Democratic opposition, and leave nothing more to be either said or done on the subject?" Is not this an eye-opener? Denouncing "the present feeble and imbecile Administration," so much for military dictatorship! that most unscrupulous of all the party journals against Abolitionism and all its concomitants, the Boston *Courier*, cheerily says that "a united movement of the combined opposition would clean out the Augean stable at Washington, and throw into obscurity the whole nest of unclean birds which have so long been feeding upon, and disgracing the nation." A refreshing exudation of the old pro slavery virus! "Horace Greeley," says the Memphis *Avalanche*, "is more popular with the ex-Confederate soldiers of the south than any score of men at the North. And this is the champion of superior political virtue and honor, to be so crowned by such traitorous and bloody hands! The Democrats of Elmira, N. Y.—the tone is the same, whether rebel or Democratic—indorse the Cincinnati platform, and declare: "To stop the insidious destruction of our Union, more certain by the continuance of the existing government than any open rebellion, (of course they dislike open rebellion less than they do Radicalism,) we give the movement our full and hearty support." Is this in the special interest of loyalty and liberty? The Washington *Sunday Capital* says: "The nomination of Mr. Greeley may be fairly regarded as in the interest of the Democracy." Beyond all doubt! A Democrat writing to the *Tribune* from Wisconsin says: "The Democratic outlook is improving every day. Our convention will ratify Cincinnati. If so, farewell to Ulysses!" For our own part," says the *Memphian Record*, "we shall heartily enter the campaign with Mr. Greeley as the accepted candidate of the Democratic party." The death-knell of the man on horseback at Washington," says the Richmond (Va.,) *News*, "is now sounded from the metropolis of Ohio." Was it not "the man on horseback" who, under the urgent war cry of "On now admiral Mr. Greeley, "On to Richmond!" went to that rebellious city, humbled it to the dust, and crushed the life out of the rebellion? Is it marvel that they are not specially desirous of his re-election, though greater magnanimity than he has shown to the enemies of the country cannot be cited. "We believe Greeley and Brown to be as good instruments for our redemption as any that could be selected," says the Richmond *Enquirer*. "It is the duty of the Democracy to accept these men, says the Petersburg *Index*. It is frequently declared in the *Tribune* that the Irish vote will be for Mr. Greeley. When was that vote ever intelligently cast, or recorded on the side of the most advanced party in morals and politics?

A monster ratification meeting is to be held in New Orleans, the call being signed by the rebel Generals P. G. T. Beauregard, Richard Taylor, William Hays and Albin Stone. When such men take the lead, what brazen effrontery is required to assert that they are too virtuous, too patriotic to uphold a corrupt and despotic Administration! That they are now in the land of the living" is a striking proof of the amazing clemency of that government which they so desperately sought to destroy. Decency requires that they should hide their diminished heads (in Europe they would have been made headless) and take a back seat.

Aside from a small number of well-meaning but disaffected persons, who have hitherto acted with the Republican party, such are the portentous elements gathering North and South to secure victory to a movement conceived in personal spite and rivalry, unscrupulous as to means and measures, factious in all its characteristics, the only result of which can be, in the possible defeat of General Grant, the restoration of a Southern oligarchy to the control of our national affairs, with any required amount of Northern subserviency to carry out their ends. They count nothing for Mr. Greeley's antecedents or his present notions. Through him they hope to conquer; they will manipulate him as clay is moulded in the hands of the potter. He is a notorious compromiser; as unreliable as a shifting sand-bar, yet yielding as the water that flows over it; the last man to be trusted with the helm in the midst of a storm; without moral vision or fixedness of principle; giving the worst counsels when the best are of primary importance; guilty of blunders that are worse than crimes; easily imposed upon through his credulity, and as easily propitiated by flattery; and whose elevation to the Presidency, by the overthrow of the only party with whom the liberties and interests of the people may be safely intrusted, would be the inauguration of the reign of corruption and misrule, especially in all the South, his good intentions to the contrary notwithstanding. For whatever else he may be qualified, it is not for such a position; and the only reason why he is now so bepraised by rebels and Democrats is that in his success they behold their own, and in his defeat there comes an end to all their machinations, their chance for supremacy, their hope of official spoils.

It is true a small, but somewhat influential portion of the Democratic party are at present either non-committal, waiting to see what will turn up at the Baltimore Convention in July, or strongly in favor of nominating a straight-out Democratic Presidential candidate; but they are none the less hostile to the election of Gen. Grant and the renewed triumph of the Republican party.

No longer ago than last month Mr. Greeley said in his *Tribune*: "The Republican party has accomplished its object, and much more." Then it has outdone even its broadly reformatory and thoroughly patriotic platform, he being witness. Why, then, does he now lift his heel against it, and attempt to cover it with infamy? Asked by a correspondent, what are the young men of the country to do in the present state of affairs, he did not even hint at the propriety of their recording their votes for another candidate than the conqueror of the rebellion. Yet four weeks later he presents himself as the special competitor of General Grant for the office of President; and, in his reply to the official notice of his nomination at Cincinnati, he complacently assumes, from the responses he has received, that "the mass of our fellow-citizens," "a majority of our countrymen," hail it with gladness! A very sudden and surprising revolution, certainly!

In like manner he published in the *Tribune* a list of 327 journals that favor his election; but of this number eighty-one are in Missouri, and they are nearly all of the rebel and Democratic stripe. The number of bona fide Republican journals sustaining his nomination may be counted upon his fingers. Liberal Republicanism means the embracing of all factions and discordant elements in the land; and these were well represented in the undelegated and piebald Cincinnati Convention. A more unrepresentative body was never assembled. From whence they came, whither they went, and who they were (with but few exceptions), nobody can tell. And this irresponsible conglomeration Mr. Greeley imagines is an indication "that the masses of our countrymen, North and South, are eager to clasp hands across the bloody chasm which divided them." The masses of the North have never cherished any enmity to those at the South, but only abhorred their unreasonable attempts to destroy the Union; and the South has had no truer friend, in all that pertains to her just rights and interests, to her peace and welfare, than Gen. Grant since his occupancy of the Presidential chair. The entire colored population should consolidate their votes upon him, as a token of gratitude and a measure of safety. Let not one of them be misled.

PERSONAL.

Letters from General Sherman's party show that his reception in Russia has been of the most cordial character. The General had a great feast of military observation at Sebastopol, displaying a minute knowledge of the history of the ground there that astonished his Russian entertainers. Before parting the Mayor of Sebastopol gave him a grand champagne breakfast. He says Vicksburg was a more impregnable stronghold than Sebastopol.

Sir Edwin Landseer, the famous English animal painter, has gone crazy. He is sixty-nine years old.

At the recent reception given in New York by Cloud and his fellow chiefs, Peter Cooper said he had often heard his mother talk of the *cheveux de frize* which crossed Manhattan Island at Duane street for the purpose of preventing the Indians from assaulting the whites when the white settlers were few and the Indians were many.

It is reported that Mr. Greeley will honor the Boston Jubilee by "assisting" as a spectator-in-boots of the performances. Could he be prevailed upon to sing, "When this old hat was new!" with variations, some thousands might be added even to the receipts at the great celebration.

The youngest member of the diplomatic body at Washington is Don Joaquin Godoy, of Chili, a very pleasant, sprightly gentleman, who has represented his country four years. He is a lawyer by profession, and has gone home on leave for the purpose of returning with a bride—a Peruvian lady.

Hon. Thos. Fitch, the newly-elected Senator from Utah, is to lecture next season on Indians, Mormons and continental annexation. He favors the breaking up of the Indian tribal relation, making every red man personally responsible to the United States government and refusing to recognize the authority of the chiefs.

It is rumored that Frederick Douglass is to be appointed Consul to Hayti.

The Emperor of Austra, whose mother, the Archduches Sophia, has just died, himself narrowly escaped death recently, while riding in an open carriage to Schoenbrunn, accompanied by an aide-de-camp. Near the Sechshaus line the Imperial vehicle ran foul of an empty cart coming from Mariahilf. The shock was so violent that the pole of the cart knocked the Emperor on the shoulders, throwing him back and, while in the act of raising it above his head, and pushing it out of the carriage, caused some further bruises of a severe character.

Bishop Wiley, elected at the Methodist General Conference at Brooklyn, is to be located in Boston, and Haven at Atlanta. The other Bishops are set down at St. Louis, where Bowman will reside; Harris at Chicago, Foster at St. Paul, Andrews at Omaha, and Peck at San Francisco.

Ole Bull was deterred from visiting a New England town the other day on account of the cattle disease in adjoining villages.

Martin Gibbs, a black boy, son of the Secretary of State of Florida, has entered the Military Academy at West Point.

The father of Thomas Nast, the great caricaturist, was a professional musician, a calling which he intended his son should follow, to which end he used to thrash him with a leather strap most enthusiastically and faithfully in order to make him learn the scales on the violin. Thomas, however, had a genius for drawing, and he knew it. He is happily married to the daughter of an English lady, and has three children, all living.

OLD western settlers predict that the present summer will witness a repetition in that quarter of the great floods of 1844. This prediction is based mainly upon the fact of the great similarity of the weather during the twelve or fourteen months which immediately preceded the months of the floods of 1844 and the weather of the past fourteen months. They say that the year ending with May, 1844, was a year of extraordinary drouth, just as has been the case for twelve or fourteen months; that in the winter of 1843-4 the snows which fell in the mountains of the West were extraordinarily heavy; and that the same was the case in the present winter, that the heavy rains of 1844 set in about the 1st of June, just as they have in 1872.

THE Chicago *Tribune* says that there is not now the slightest doubt but that the laborers of that city have determined to strike for the eight hour system, and will shortly take action in the matter. It then remarks: "Of course, the employer who has to pay twenty-five per cent. more to the workman, can get even by adding one-quarter to the prices of his goods, but no one has any power to add two hours to the time available this year for building Chicago. This action is a crime against the city, which will carry with it its own punishment, in limited accommodation and enhanced rents."

An agitation has been started in England against the present too drinking in which all classes indulge. A distinguished medical authority says the habit is productive of various disorders, and in general of a deterioration of health among the working classes, and a lower vitality in the rising generation.

Causeless Depression.

This expression is often used, but it is manifestly absurd. Gloom and melancholy are not spontaneous. They are unnatural mental conditions and usually have corresponding causes. If there is no apparent reason for despondency, it is a symptom of physical disease. In nine cases out of ten the stomach, the liver and the bowels are responsible for the cloud which rests upon the brain. In all such cases immediate and permanent relief may be obtained by the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. If the digestive organs are weak an invigorant is necessary; if the liver is disordered an alterative is required; if the bowels are constipated or irregular a gentle aperient is needed. In that famous vegetable remedy these three medicinal properties are commingled with several others of a scarcely less important character, and hence it speedily cures every species of hypochondria arising from material causes, by removing the causes themselves.

In the summer, when disorders of the stomach and bowels, bilious complaints and all diseases which affect the assimilating and secretive organs are especially prevalent, the importance of having this invaluable tonic, alterative and corrective in every dwelling, and within the reach of all who travel by land or water, cannot be over estimated. As it is a staple article throughout the country it would be next to impossible to find a settlement, near or remote, unprovided with a stock of this famous vegetable restorative.

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ROBINSON'S CORN PENCILS,
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Straw, Felt and Gossamer

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Newest Styles,
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BIG SALE!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JOB LOTS GRENADINES,
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FIRST COMERS GET THE CHOICEST STYLES.

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Bargains in Every Department.

TRIMMINGS,

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Black Dress Silks, Colored Silks and Reps, all shades.
Ribbons, Sashes, Scarfs, &c.

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A choice assortment, a large lot of New Patterns open in a few days.

Ruffling, Puffing and Plaiting of all kinds.
White Goods, Nainsooks, P. K.'s, Victoria Lawns, Swiss Mulins, Ladies' Ruffs,
Towels, Napkins, Linens.
Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at Attractive Prices.

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James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

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BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

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GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

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The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

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Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

Reference—Tradesmen's National Bank.

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IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

We offer for sale the following Local Securities at Par and Accrued Interest:

Pittsburgh City Water Bonds, 7 per cent. interest;
Pittsburgh Penn Avenue Bonds, 7 per cent. interest;
Ormsby Borough Bonds, 7 per cent. interest;
Birmingham Market Bonds, 8 per cent. interest.
Connellsville Railroad First Mortgage Gs at 85 and accrued interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 11, 1872.

The money market to-day presents no material change in its chief characteristics. Judging by reports from various banks the demand or the supply is a little irregular; but, on the whole, it seems safe to say that there is at present no general pressure for money beyond the ability of the banks to meet with comparative ease. They are, as a rule, strengthening their position, and although some of them are unable to do all the paper they would like, the improvement which has hitherto been noticed appears likely to soon became more general. Rates show no material alteration. The bankers report drafts drawn against wool making their appearance in the market, and in consequence exchange begins to rule more easy, passing between the banks at par.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.	Evening.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	120½	120¾	120¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	114¾	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	114¾	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	115¾	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	117¾	117¾	117¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	117¾	117¾	117¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	117¾	117¾	117¾
10-40s	113¾	113¾	113¾
New 5s	113	113	113
Gold	114¾	114¾	114¾
Currency 6s	114¾	114¾	114¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	114¾
United States 6s of 1881	120¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	114¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	114¾
United States 5-20s of 1865, c	115¾
United States 5-20s of 1865, n	117¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	117¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	117¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	117¾
Union Pacific Railroad	114¾
Central Pacific Railroad	
Currency Pacific	114¾

—In the stock market the event of the week has been the increase of the capital stock of New York Central to $90,000,000 by the conversion of the outstanding scrip ($44,428,000) into stock. Of this movement the *Tribune* says:

"It is impossible to the ordinary mind to divine the intent and purpose of the Commodore in making this shift of the scene y, since by this conversion he at once admits $45,000,000 of stock into the contest for future control of the road, and opens a door for future heavy speculations on the short side of the stock, or parties always taking kindly to short speculations in a stock whose enormous share capital makes the dreaded 'corner' a practical impossibility."

The change takes effect on the 10th of July.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

June 11, 1872.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114	114
Canton		97	96			
Western Union Tel	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾		
Quicksilver	26¾	26¾	26¾			
Pacific Mail	75¾	75	74¾	74	74½	74½
Adams Express	97	97	95			
Wells Fargo Express	50	49	49			
American Express	58	58	57			
United States Express	70	70	70			
New York Central	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
New York Central Scrip	90	90	90	90	90	90
Erie	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	61	61¾
Reading		97	97			
Michigan Central		119¾		119¾		96
Michigan Southern	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾		
Illinois Central		136		136		91
Cleveland and Pitts	91	91	91	91	91	91
Chicago and Northwest	73	73¾	73	73	73	73
Do. preferred	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾
Rock Island	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾		
St. Paul	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾		
Do. preferred	78¾	77¾	78	78¾		
Wabash		50		50		
Do. preferred		96		96		96
Fort Wayne	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	97
Ohio and Mississippi	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	47
Chicago and Alton						
Do. preferred						
Boston, Hartford & Erie						
Harlem	119¾			120		
New Jersey Central	110¾			110¾		
Union Pacific	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn's Central	59½
Phila. and Erie	28¾
Lehigh Navigation	51
Camden and Amboy	128¾
Catawissa	46
Oil Creek & Alley R.	40¾
Lehigh Valley R. R.	60¼
North Penn's R. R.	51
Schuylkill Navigat'n	15¾
Reading	61

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, June 11, 1872.

Cattle.

The arrivals of cattle to-day have been fair and in quality are inferior. The market opens with about a usual attendance of buyers, and from appearances it looks as if trade would be slow, at least on the common grades of stock, which are about 25@ 50 lower than last week. There is not many good cattle here, and on these there is scarcely any change, though the feeling is inclined lower. Following are the rates current: Extra, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs, $7 00 to $7 15; prime, 1,300 lbs cattle, $6 87 to $7 00; medium, 1,200 lbs cattle, $6 50 to $6 75; fair, 1,100 lbs cattle, $6 25 to $6 50; common $6 00; bulls cows, &c., $4 00@5 00; Texas steers, $5 25 to $6 00; stockers $5 00 to $5 50.

Hogs.

The receipts of hogs to-day were heavy, and in quality are good. The market during the morning was moderately active, and a good many hogs changed. This afternoon the arrivals have been a little heavy, and the trade is slow and dull. Following are the rates current: Extra Philadelphia $4 40; prime Philadelphia $4 35 to $4 37½; good Yorkers $4 10 to $4 15; corn meal $4 00; stillers—not any on the market; would sell from $3 50 to $3 75.

Sheep.

The run of sheep heavy to-day. The market opens with a fair number of buyers present. The quality of the offerings is good and trade rules about like last week, though as yet it is pretty hard to tell how the market will turn out, as business has not fairly commenced. Following are the prices at which stock is changing hands: Extra, 5½ to 6c per lb; prime, 5 to 5 85 per lb; fair, 4½ to 5c; common $3 00; lambs $8 to 9.

IRON MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE.

June 10.—There is no new feature in this market; trade is not active but prices are firm. Wrought iron has been in fair demand.

Pig iron.—The market is firm.

Ianging Rock, No. 1 foundry, charcoal, per ton	52 00@54 00
Ianging Rock, No 2, charcoal	50 00@52 00
Western stone coal, No 1	50 00@51 00
Western stone coal, No 2	49 00@50 00
Western stone coal, mill	48 00@49 00
Tennessee stone coal, No 1	50 00@51 00
t. Louis stone coal, No 2	49 00@50 00
t. Louis stone coal, mill	48 00@49 00
Tennessee No. 1 foundry	50 00@51 00
Tennessee No. 2 foundry	49 00@50 00
Tennessee mill	48 00@49 00
old-blast charcoal, cat-wheel, Hecla and Red River	60 00@65 00
old-blast Tennessee	54 00@55 00

COAL MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

June 10.—The supply is being reduced and prices firm at 20c per bush for Youghiogheny, delivered; 16 15c per bush for Ohio river; 24c per bush for cannel; gas coke at yards 10c per bush; delivered 12a15c per bush; hard foundry coal at 15c per bush.

LOUISVILLE.

June 10.—The market is well supplied with Pittsburgh coals, and dealers quote as follows: Pittsburgh, 20c; Indiana, 18c; Hocking, 20c; Reading, 20c; Peacock, Kanawha, 15c; Cannel, 26c; Mattingly, 16c; Anthracite, 40@41 per ton.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, June 11.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat heavy; No. 2 Spring, $1 06@1 07; No. 3 do, $1 01; rejected, 89½@90c. Corn steady; No. 2, 35c; No. 3, 34c. Oats steady; No. 2, 35c; No. 3, 31½@32c. Barley dull and unchanged; No. 2 Fall 56c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, June 11.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat lacks better, and quiet; No. 1 White Michigan $1 26; amber Michigan $1 24@1 25; No. 2 red 1 22. Corn firm; high mixed 35½@36c; low mixed 35c; Michigan 35½. Oats quiet; No. 2 41½; Michigan 42½. Pork nominal; $12 00. Lard 9c.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, June 11, 1872.

REMARKS—The market since our last has undergone but few changes and these will be found under their appropriate headings. The weather continues favorable for the crops. Our rivers are again in fine navagable order, and before our next issue there will be several millions of coal and coke going down the Ohio, much to the satisfaction of not only the coal men but also to the consumers in the lower cities, who are becoming uneasy as their supply is getting short. Flour—The market is steady; dealers are not disposed to make any further concessions in order to effect sales; on the other hand buyers were purchasing merely sufficient to meet present wants, preferring to wait and take the chances. Grain—Wheat is declining firmer, with a fair milling demand choicers are not anxious to sell, as they have set their minds on higher prices. Oats are dull and prices weak, holders being anxious to unload. Rye firm and unchanged. The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted. From store in a small way the usual advance is obtained:

ASHES—The supply keeps pace with the demand. The current rates are: Soda ash, common, 4¾ @ cent., 4¾@; refined, 5s @ cent., 6¼@; nitrate soda, 5c; saleratus, 5½@6c; pots, 10c; pearls, 11c @ lb.

APPLES—The stock of good apples in the market is about exhausted, prices are very uncertain, ranging from $4 to $5 50 @ bbl. Receipts 20 bbls.

APPLE BUTTER—We have no change to note as relates to prices or demand. The leading houses quotes fair to prime 65a70c @ gallon; choice 75c.

BITTERS—The market is fairly drugged with the article, the supply being largely in excess of the demand. Prices are unchanged. Sales of fair to choice packed, 10@14c; prime to choice roll 14a17c per lb. Receipts 26 packages.

BROOM CORN—Dealers are wide apart in their views. The result was, sales were merely to meet the current wants of the market. Prices are: Hurl, 9@9½c; self-working, 7½@8c; crooked, 5@6c; receipts 96 bales.

BEANS—Holders are firm with a good local demand. We note sales at $2 25@3 00@3 50 @ bush.

BROOMS—We quote as follows: Fancy $4 00; No. 1, $3 50; No. 2 $3 00; No. 3, $2 25; common $1 75a2 00 @ doz.

BAKING POWDER—We quote the Banner Baking Powder at $1 75 case per doz, $3 75 for 6s $2 25; 1 lb do $6 00; 5 lb do $30 00; 10 lb boxes @ 20c.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The firmness that has ruled for some time continues very well out. Smoked meat is the cheapest meat in the market. We note hams, Hams, sugar cured, 12@ canvassed, 12½@; sides ribbed, 7¾@c; clear rib s5@c; clear 9@; breakfast bacon 10@11c; ham sausage, 10@; dried beef 17@c; mess pork $15 @ bbl; lard in tierces 9¾@c; kegs and buckets 11@c; half bbls 10¾@c; receipts 96 tierces.

CHEESE—The supply keeps pace with the demand, previous prices being fairly maintained. We quote: Dairy 11a12c; Factory 13½a14c; Goshen, 14a15c. Receipts 125 boxes.

COUNTRY CURED BACON—Hams 8a9c @ lb; clear sides 6a6½c @ lb; shoulders 4½a5c @ lb; country lard 7½a8c @ lb as per quality.

CARBON OIL—Round lots of standard brands are held at 19¾a20c; store sales were made at the usual advance.

CEMENT—Louisville Hydraulic cement $2 50a3 75 @ bbl; Rosedale $4 50; Eagle $3 00; Beeson's Phœnix Hydraulic $5 50a6 75; Johnstown $2 25; calcined plaster $4 50; land plaster $2 50a3 75 @ bbl.

CORN MEAL—We have no change to note. The demand was fair and sales regular at $3 25 @ bush.

CANNED GOODS—Peaches, (3 lb cans) $6 00 a6 50@7 00 @ case; tomatoes, $4 50a5 00; corn, $5 50 a6 00@7 00 @ case as per quality and favor of the brand.

CANDLES—Stearine, 14 ounces, at 18½c; full weight, 16c; star, 14 ounces, 18c; full weight 19½c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales Pennsylvania at $5 50 @ case.

GROCERIES—The market was slightly excited as regards coffee, and prices have advanced. Syrups are held firmly, and New Orleans molasses very firm. The following are the current rates:

Coffee—Rio, choice, 26a26½c; prime 25a25½c; good 24½@; fair 24c; Java 28c; roasted, pure, 28c; lower grades 22a26c.

Refined Sugars—Standard Hards, 12½c; A coffee, 11½c; B do, 11½c; C Yellow, 11c; C yellow and Circle C 11½c @ lb. These quotations are for straight brands.

Raw Sugars—Choice New Orleans, 11a11½c; prime 10¾c; good 10c; fair 9½c; choice Porto Rico, 10½c; fair Rio 10½a10¾c; Demerara, choice 11¾c; good 11¼c.

New Orleans Molasses—Choice 80c; prime 75c; good 70c; fair 65c.

Syrups—Fancy White Drips, 65c; White Honey 60c; Havemeyer & Elder's, 55a56c; other grades from 40 to 50c.

Rice—Carolina, choice, 9½c; prime, 9¼c; good, 9c; Rangoon, 8¾@; Patna, 8¾@c.

Spices—Grain pepper, 24c; do Pimento, 16c; Cassia 50c; cloves, 25c; nutmegs $1 25.

EGGS—The market was weaker with a declining tendency. We note sales of prime stock at 13@13½c; fresh packed, 14@15c; receipts 1,200 dozen.

FEATHERS—Sales in a regular way: No 1 73@80c in round lots with the usual advance from stores. Mixed lots ranged from 40a60c @ lb.

FLOUR—The market has undergone no material change; dealers were confining their purchases to lots sufficient to meet their immediate wants. We quote as follows: Spring wheat $5 75@6 00 @ per bbl; winter wheat $6 50a6 75a10 00. The receipts were 798 bbls.

GRAIN—The mark was not an active one in regard to prices we have no particular change to note. The receipts were:

Wheat, sacks	1,410	Corn, sacks	1,120
Oats, sacks	2,572	Rye, sacks	560

Wheat is held firmly, holders not being anxious to sell, as they have faith in higher prices; we note sales, in a jobbing way, of red winter at $1 98@2; white $2 @ per bushel. Oats continue dull with a declining tendency with sales of mixed lots at 39a39½c; prime white 39a39½c per bushel. Corn—Shelled dull; holders would like to unload; we report sales at 62a63c, although some dealers are are asking 64c @ bushel; car dull, holding 60@62c except in a small way. Rye firm; a good article sells readily at $1 00a1 05 @ bush. Barley is out of season; we did not hear of any sales.

HAY—The market contains a plentiful supply; prices, however, without any change. We note sales of baled on the wharf and from depot $23a23 28 @ ton.

HOPS—Sales at 65a70c @ lb for 77@.

HIDES—The demand is fair at former quotations—6¾@7½c.

LARD OIL—Steady, with a few sales at 80c for extra No 1; prime for No 2 @ gallon.

LIME—Cleveland white $2; Easton $1 75 @ bbl.

MILL FEED—Middlings $1 80@2 00; second $1 45 a1 60; shorts $1 15; chopped corn and oats $1 50; chopped corn $1 40; boiled corn meal 75c.

OIL CAKE—Sales from hooped 1¼ to 1½ @ 28.

POULTRY—The receipts are increasing, without any change in prices. We note sales by the coop at 75a 85c @ pair.

POTATOES—The supply is largely in excess of the demand, in regard to prices they show a wide range, from 35 to 50c per bush.

PEA NUTS—We note sales of large lots at 8½c, with the usual advance from store.

RAGS—In good supply with sales at 4a4¼c.

SALT—By the car load at $1 85; store $2 00 @ bbl.

TALLOW—We quote sales of rendered 7¾a8c.

WHISKY—Market firmer. We quote high wines at 92a93c @ gallon.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, June 11, 1872.

REMARKS—The market continues devoid of animation, and dealers are apartt in their views, and are not disposed to make terms. The result was we have no sales to record for any delivery.

CRUDE.

The following are the nominal rates: Spot 10c; June, 10c; Parkers' $3 97 @ bbl. For prices in the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

The market continues weak, holders however are not inclined to make any further concessions in order to effect sales. We quote Spot 22¼c; June 22¾c; July 23½c; August 23½c for Eastern delivery.

(By Western Union Telegraph.)

TITUSVILLE, June 11.—The Courier says: There was no change in the market to-day. Following were the sales:

1,500 bbls spring rear, spot.....$4 02½
1,500 bbls all year, deliverable at all points.....4 00
1,500 bbls buyer last half.....4 00
1,500 bbls buyer, spot.....4 25
2,000 bbls Oil City, spot.....4 25
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot.....4 12½

PARKERSBURG, June 11, closing 10th.—Crude in bulk more inquiry and prices steady; sales 2,400 bbls at 12½c. Refined dull and more in buyers favor; sales 6,000 bbls; resale of contract of June 18th at 23½c; 5,000 bbls late Saturday night at 23½; cases 28½a 28¾c. Philadelphia delivery dull and prices declined a fraction; refined quoted at 22¾c.

OIL CITY, June 11.—Market quiet and weak; lower creek $4 00; 47 gravity at Oil City $4 20.

ROUSEVILLE, June 11.—Market quiet, but firm at $4 00@4 05.

PETROLEUM CENTER, June 11.—Market firm at $4 @ 05.

TITUSVILLE, June 11.—Market quiet at $4 00.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11.—Market quiet; S. W. 29c; crude 13½c; cases 28½c; Pure Refined 23¼a23½c; duly 23¼c.

(By Pacific and Atlantic Line.)

NEW YORK, June 11.—Market very quiet; nothing doing; June 23a23½c; crude 13¼a13½c.

PARKER'S LANDING, June 11.—Market quiet and nothing doing; $3 95 bid; $4 asked.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11.—Spot and June 23¾c asked; 23¼c bid; July 23½c. Market quiet; nothing doing.

OIL CITY, June 11.—Market quiet at $4 05 on lower creek; $4 25 at Oil City.

TITUSVILLE, June 11.—Market quiet at $4 05a4 07½.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Barrels.
J Bushnell	Standard Oil Works	22
H. McKelvey	Vesta Oil Works	8
B S Duncan	American Oil Works	29
B S Duncan	Eagle Oil Works	29
J Bushnell	Standard Oil Works	60
Wm Stewart	Commercial Oil Works	22
Wm Stewart	Sunbeam Oil Works	22
Fisher Bros	Standard Oil Works	95
J Bushnell	Model Oil Works	15
H McKelvey	Star Oil Works	8
H McKelvey	Superior Oil Works	8
W Stewart	Riverside Oil Works	47

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Standard Oil Works	1,162	Vesta Oil Works	8
American Oil Works	92	Eagle Oil Works	29
Commercial Oil Wks	22	Sunbeam Oil Works	22
Model Oil Works	15	Star Oil Works	8
Superior Oil Works	8	Riverside Oil Works	47
Owner	100		
Total			4,406

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R. W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

TUESDAY, June 11, 1872.

Central Refining Co, 522 bbls to Logan Bros & co, Philadelphia.

Central Refining Co, 150 barrels to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Company, 433 bbls to Tack Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co, 520 barrels to Warden, F & Co, Philadelphia.

Braun & Wagner, 300 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

J. Frank & Co., 260 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Braun & Wagner, 200 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Total.....2,295

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, June 11.—Dry goods—The week has opened quietly, and no special attractions have been taken place. The printing cloth market is firm at prices previously quoted; printing cloths appear to have reached the highest point compatible with the transaction of business. Such orders as come in, and in some grades, especially in seconds, are fully as near as for the past week, which would appear to indicate confidence in the sustainment of prices in that direction. Hills 4-4 bleached shirtings are quoted at 17c. Foreign goods are dull, but the demand for silks and ribbons is much better. Most of the woolens, worsteds and alpacas are being warehoused to await the action of the new tariff bill. Foreign spot cottons are unchanged, as the tariff, it is believed, just establishes them now to sell at a fair profit. At auction there was a fair attendance, and good bidding prices were realized: Real Lama shawls $10 25, $18 25, $19 50; Broche do $19 25, $19 75, $27 and $29 50; No 5 silk ribbons 60c; $19 25, $19 75, $27 and $29 50; No 5 silk ribbons 60c; No 9 $2 05; No 12, according to color, 70, 75 $1 60; No 9 $2 05; No 12 97; other imported goods as formerly, with very little coming in.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, June 11.—Cotton dull and declined; low middling nominally 24¾c. Flour and grain unchanged. Coffee advanced 2c; prime 23¾c. Lumber all advanced to 95c. Sugar advanced to 14c. Lard firm and steady; sales 2,400 bbls at 12½c. Refined dull and more in buyers favor; sales 2,000 bbls; resale of contract of June 18th at 23¾c; 5,000 bbls late Saturday night at 23¾; cases 28¾a 28¾c. Philadelphia delivery dull and prices declined a fraction; refined quoted at 22¾c.

OIL CITY, June 11.—Market quiet and weak; lower creek $4 00; 47 gravity at Oil City $4 20.

ROUSEVILLE, June 11.—Market quiet, but firm at $4 00@4 05.

PETROLEUM CENTER, June 11.—Market firm at $4 @ 05.

TITUSVILLE, June 11.—Market quiet at $4 00.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11.—Market quiet; S. W. 29c; crude 13½c; cases 28½c; Pure Refined 23¼a23½c; duly 23¼c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11.—Flour dull; superfine $5a6 75; extra $7a7 25. Wheat quiet; red $1 10; amber $1 12@1 20. Rye $1 10. Corn quiet and weak; yellow 64a66c; mixed western 66a67c; sales lower; small business. White 58a60c. Oats quiet; sales; small business at 43a44c. Crude petroleum 13¾a13¾c; refined 23¼a23¾c. Whisky steady at 92¾c.

Watertown Live Stock Market.

WATERTOWN, MASS., June 11.—Beef cattle—receipts 1,487. Business has been fairly up to last week's quotations. Sales of choice at $10 50; extra $9 50a 10; first quality $7 50a9; second quality $6a7 25; third quality $4a6 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 881; supply light; small lots of spring lambs sold at $6a7 per head.

COTTON MARKETS.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, June 11.—Cotton demoralized; no sales.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, June 11.—Cotton dull and declined.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 114@114¼.

NEW YORK, June 11—P. M.

MONEY.

Money easy at 4a5 per cent.

GOLD.

Gold, after selling at 114¼, closed active and firm at 114@114¼. Loans were from 1 to 3 per cent. for carrying. Clearings, $25,000,000.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 109¾.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments dull and a fraction lower.

Coupons 1881	120½	5-20s, 1867	117¾
5-20s, 1862	114¾	5-20s, 1865	117¾
5-20s, 1864	114¾	10-40s	112
5-20s, 1865	115¾	Currency 6s	114¾
5-20s, 1865, new	117¾	New 5s	113¾

STATE BONDS.

State bonds dull and firm.

Missouris	97	Virginias, old	47
Tennessees, old	72½	North Carolinas, old	32
Tennessees, new	72½	North Carolinas, new	31
Virginias, new	53		

THE STOCK MARKET.

On Stock Exchange dullness was the chief feature. The fluctuations were unimportant. The *Express* says Erie was weak during the early part of the day, on a decision in the Court of Common Pleas, which is understood in Wall street as making the Company responsible for redemption of bonds of the Boston, Hartford & Erie road. At the close the market was firm at the best prices of the day.

Western Union	76¾	St. Paul	55¾
Quicksilver	26	do pref	78
Adams Express	97¾	Toledo & Wabash	34½
Wells, Fargo & Co	89	do pref	86
American	58	Fort Wayne	96
United States	85½	Terre Haute	20
Pacific Mail	75	do pref	45
N. Y. Central	97¾	Chicago & Alton	97½
N. Y. Central scrip	97¾	do pref	117
Erie	61¾	Ohio & Mississippi	46¾
do pref	80	C. C. & C	93¾
Harlem	120	Burlington & Quincy	130¾
do pref	130	Lake Shore	96
Michigan Central	119¾	Panama	37½
Cleveland & Pitts	91	Illinois Central	136
Northwestern	73¾	Union Pacific	39¾
do pref	84	C. P. Bonds	104¾
Rock Island	111	Union Land Grants	107½
N. J. Central	110	Del. Lack. & Westn	107¾

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, June 11, 1872.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged; some export demand for spring supers and extras at $5 50a6 50.

GRAIN—Wheat active and advanced; closed quiet; No 2 spring $1 54a1 55. Corn firm; No 2 nilred, regular, 45¾ a45¾c; fresh 45¾a45¾, cash or June; rejected 43c; seller July active at 46¼a46¾c. Oats firm; 31c cash or June; seller July 35¾c. Rye firm; Nos 1 and 2 74a75c. Barley unchanged; No 2 fall 55¾a 56c.

WHISKY—Firm; sales at 86c; generally held at 86¾c.

PROVISIONS—Pork $12 30a12 35, cash; $12 50, seller June. Lard firm at 8¾c; summer 8¾c. Hams in pickle quiet at 9a10, winter cured; 8¾a9c, summer. Bulk meats firm; bacon quiet; no sales.

CATTLE—Dull but unchanged; light sales at $5 06, closing weak.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, June 11.—Cotton less active; sales 50 bales; middling upland 26½c. Flour steady; superfine western and State $5 30@5 75; common to fair extra $6 75a7 35; good to choice $7 40a8 30; white wheat western extra $8 30@9 75; extra St. Louis $8 60a12. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Whisky lower at 89@90¾c. Wheat a shade firmer; Northwest cash $1 57; No 2 spring, June $1 57a1 58; winter red western $2; choice white Michigan $2 14. Rye barley and malt unchanged. Corn steady; western mixed 68a68½c; sail 66¾a67c. Oats dull; western 50¾a52c; Ohio 52a53c. Eggs unchanged. Hay steady; shipping $1 45. Hops unchanged. Coffee firm; Rio 16a18¾c. Sugar steady; fair to good refining 8¾a9c; Cuba 8¾a9½c. Molasses steady; Muscovado 8a8¾c. Rice in moderate request at 8¾@ 9¼c. Crude petroleum 13¾c; refined 23¾c. Turpentine firm at 34½c. Pork firm; new mess $13 12½a13 25; new prime mess $12 75; mess, June, $13 50. Beef quiet and unchanged; hams dull at 23a26c; tierce nominal; new $14@17; extra $17a19. Cut meats firm; hams 9¾a11c; shoulders 5½a5¾c. Middles, long clear 7¾c. Lard dull; No 1 to prime steam 8¾a8¾c; kettle 9¾c. Butter dull; western 11a18c. Cheese 11a14½c.

Buffalo Liv Stock Market.

BUFFALO, June 11.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 1,750, making the total supply for the week thus far 4,862, or 286 cars, against 262 last week. The market opened strong at ¼@¾c advance on last week's prices; quality of stock not so good as the previous week's. There was a large attendance of country buyers, who supplied themselves steadily at the advance. There was but little stock in the yards unsold at the close of the day. About 1,900 were disposed of. Sales of 575 Illinois steers of 1,044 to 1,666 lbs at $6 35a7 30; 61 Kentucky steers of 1,334 lbs at $7 25; 137 Ohio steers of 1,233 to 1,433 lbs at $6 45a7 40; 36 Texas steers of 1,704 lbs at $6 25; 31 Indiana steers of 1,209 to 1,267 lbs at $6 25a6 35; 18 mixed steers of 1,100 lbs at $6 35; 21 Michigan stockers of 1,045 lbs at $5 62½; 19 Indiana cows of 1,029 lbs at $5 50. Sheep—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals 2,400. Market not opened; no sales to report. Hogs—Receipts, including reported arrivals, 1,100. Sales of 375 lbs. steers of 1,644 to 1,666 lbs at $6 35a7 30; 61 Kentucky steers of 1,334 lbs at $7 25; 137 Ohio steers of 1,233 to 1,433 lbs at $6 45a7 40; 36 Texas steers of 1,704 lbs at $6 25; 31 Indiana steers of 1,209 to 1,267 lbs at $6 25a6 35; 18 mixed steers of 1,100 lbs at $6 35; 21 Michigan stockers of 1,045 lbs at $5 62½; 19 Indiana cows of 1,029 lbs at $5 50. Sheep—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals 2,400. Market not opened; no sales to report. Hogs—Receipts, including reported arrivals, 1,100. Market steady with a fair business being transacted at a shade lower prices than prevailed last week, all the sales being 6@7 bunches, car and bulk, closing dotag except in a small way. Rye firm; a good article sells readily at $1 00a1 05 @ bush. Barley is out of season; we did not hear of any sales.

HAY—The market contains a plentiful supply; prices, however, without any change. We note sales of baled on the wharf and from depot $23a23 28 @ ton.

HOPS—Sales at 65a70c @ lb for 77@.

HIDES—The demand is fair at former quotations—6¾@7½c.

LARD OIL—Steady, with a few sales at 80c for extra No 1; prime for No 2 @ gallon.

LIME—Cleveland white $2; Easton $1 75 @ bbl.

MILL FEED—Middlings $1 80@2 00; second $1 45 a1 60; shorts $1 15; chopped corn and oats $1 50; chopped corn $1 40; boiled corn meal 75c.

OIL CAKE—Sales from hooped 1¼ to 1½ @ 28.

POULTRY—The receipts are increasing, without any change in prices. We note sales by the coop at 75a 85c @ pair.

POTATOES—The supply is largely in excess of the demand, in regard to prices they show a wide range, from 35 to 50c per bush.

PEA NUTS—We note sales of large lots at 8½c, with the usual advance from store.

RAGS—In good supply with sales at 4a4¼c.

SALT—By the car load at $1 85; store $2 00 @ bbl.

TALLOW—We quote sales of rendered 7¾a8c.

WHISKY—Market firmer. We quote high wines at 92a93c @ gallon.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, June 11.—Flour active and advanced extra $5 @ 75; No 1 $5 25a5 37; amber $5 00. Corn firm at 51¾c. Oats dull and lower at 42c.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departure from New York.

1872.

Scotia	June 12	Liverpool
Olympia	June 13	Glasgow
Wyoming	June 12	Liverpool
City of Washington	June 15	Liverpool
Algeria	June 15	Liverpool
Atlantic	June 15	Liverpool
Java	June 19	Liverpool
Minnesota	June 19	Liverpool
Erin	June 22	Liverpool
Parthia	June 22	Liverpool
Great Western	June 25	Bristol
Idaho	June 26	Liverpool
India	June 29	Glasgow
Rousaui	June 29	France
Manhattan	July 3	Liverpool
Ville de Paris	July 13	France

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Greensboro, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., June 11, 1872.

River stationary, with fourfeet water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 81 at 4 P. M.

F.

Brownsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., June 11, 1872.

River stationary, with six and a half feet of water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 79 at 6 P. M.

C.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., June 11, 1872.

Weather clear and warm. The Brill, from Pittsburgh, passed down for Nashville at 7 A. M.; the Carrie Brooks, for Pittsburgh, left at 7 A. M.; the Courier, for Parkersburg, departed at 11 A. M., and the Andes for Cincinnati at 3 P. M. Several towboats passed up during the day. River seven feet six inches and rising.

M.

For Latest River Dispatches See Outside.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett.....Z. W. Carmack.....Geneva.
Elizabeth.....Elizabeth.....Houghton, 3 P. M.
Elector.....Abrams.....Geneva.
Geneva.....Phillips.....Geneva.
West Virginia.....Donaldson.....Elizabeth.
Juniata.....Brennan.....Cincinnati.

Monongahela seven feet four inches and rising.

Boats to Leave To-day.

Browns

THE VERY LATEST.

POLITICAL.

The Florida Democracy.

TALLAHASSE, FLA., June 11.—The Conservative State Central Committee met here to-day and appointed regular delegates to the Baltimore Convention. A State convention for the nomination of electors and a State ticket will be held in Jacksonville at a time to be hereafter named. A majority of the delegates appointed are pledged to favor the acceptance of the Cincinnati nominees, but will abide the action of the convention.

Liberal-Democratic Coalition in Ohio.

COLUMBUS, June 11.—The chairman of the State Liberal Republican Executive Committee has issued a call for the Liberal State Central Committee to meet in Cleveland on the 25th of June, the day previous to the meeting of the State Democratic Convention. This meeting is called to endeavor to induce the Democracy to put a State ticket in the field, dividing offices with the Liberal Republicans.

The Iowa Democracy Swallow Greeley.

DES MOINES, IA., June 11.—The Democratic State Convention to select delegates to the Baltimore Convention met here at eleven A. M., and after effecting a temporary organization and appointing the usual committees, took a recess till two P. M. On reassembling B. B. Richards was elected permanent President, and John Gallagher and Wm. Wiltman, Secretaries. The following resolutions were presented by the committee on resolutions and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the principles enunciated by the late Cincinnati Convention, taken in connection with the letter of Horace Greeley accepting the nomination of that convention, constitute a platform on which all the elements of opposition to the present corrupt administration of the federal government can stand.

Resolved, That this convention instruct its delegates to the Baltimore Convention to vote and act as a unit upon all questions.

The convention then proceeded to select delegates. Charles M. Mason, John P. Irish, M. M. Hall and John F. Dunscomb were elected delegates at large, and Messrs. Giles Cales, Timothy Murtly, J. S. Root, James P. White, as alternates. The usual district and alternate delegates were elected. Judge Claggett moved the appointment of a committee to act with a committee of the Liberal Republicans to call a joint convention for the nomination of a State ticket. John P. Irish, Chairman of the State Central Committee, stated that such arrangements had already been made, and that the call would be issued immediately after the Baltimore Convention. The convention adjourned *sine die*.

Woman Suffragists Indorse the Philadelphia Platform.

CHICAGO, June 11.—The Woman's Suffrage Association held their annual meeting in this city to-day. The usual speeches were made, and resolutions were adopted indorsing the Philadelphia platform, Grant and Wilson and denouncing Horace Greeley as a persistent opponent of woman's rights and an enemy of progress.

Greeley and Brown Meeting at Wheeling.

WHEELING, W. VA., June 11.—The opening Greeley and Brown meeting in favor of reform in this State was held in this city last night, called originally for business and organization. Special effort was made to draw a crowd, but the meeting was so well attended that speeches had to be provided. These were furnished by W. H. Hubbard, late delegate to Cincinnati, and G. L. Crager. Men of both parties participated in about equal number. A Greeley Campaign Club was formed. At the close of the meeting a County Executive committee and a large delegation to the Grafton Convention of Thursday were appointed. The West Virginia delegates to Baltimore are known to be nearly unanimous.

The Delaware Democracy Demand a Straight Ticket.

DOVER, DEL., June 11.—The Democratic State Convention met to-day, J. B. Pennington occupying the chair. The resolutions denounce Grant in the bitterest terms, and the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution as a fraud on the American people, and call for a straight Democratic ticket. The following are the delegates chosen to the Baltimore Convention: New Castle County, Senator Thomas and Hon. B. T. Biggs; Kent county, ex-Gov. Saulsbury and Hon. James Williams; Sussex county, E. L. Martin and Hon. John H. Prayter.

The South Carolina Democracy for Greeley.

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 11.—The Democratic State Convention met this evening. Nineteen counties out of thirty-two were represented by eighty-seven delegates. Simon Fair was temporary chairman, and W. D. Porter permanent chairman. Porter made a strong speech in favor of the Cincinnati nominations, which was received with rapturous applause. Numerous resolutions were introduced, all urging the support of Greeley, and whose name was received with an ovation of applause whenever mentioned. More than half the delegates to the present convention came instructed to support the Cincinnati movement and to urge no separate nomination at Baltimore. The feeling of the Convention is evidently nearly unanimous in this direction. A committee on resolutions was appointed, and the Convention adjourned until to-morrow forenoon.

Kansas Democratic Convention.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, June 11.—The Democratic State Convention met here to-day, nearly every county being represented. Resolutions were adopted denunciatory of Grant and his administration, and indorsing the Cincinnati platform and nominees. Delegates to the Baltimore Convention were appointed, instructed to oppose any nomination and to insist upon the indorsement of Greeley and Brown.

Canadian Mail Steamer Burned—One Passenger Lost.

BROCKVILLE, CANADA, June 11.—The royal mail line steamer *Kingston* was burnt to the water's edge this afternoon while on her up trip off Grenadier Island, eighteen miles above Brockville. She had a whole cargo of freight and about one hundred passengers, all of whom escaped with the exception of a lady, said to be Mrs. Doctor Jones, of Montreal, who jumped from the stern of the boat with a life preserver not properly adjusted. The boat was run ashore on Grenadier Island, when the fire, which originated in the engine room midship over the engine, spread with such rapidity that only one boat could be lowered, which was filled with women and children, but swamped one hundred yards after. The other passengers and crew jumped into the water and struggled ashore. The propellor Dominion was hailed and brought the passengers to Brockville. Nothing of the cargo or baggage was saved. Loss on steamer about $95,000; insured for $60,000.

The Eight Hour Strike in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11.—The strikers held another meeting this afternoon, at which it was reported that twenty-five prominent manufacturing firms were willing to accede to the demands of the workingmen, if there would be a general resumption of work in their individual establishments immediately. Addresses were made by delegates from Workingmen's Unions in New York and Chicago.

Attempt to Murder by Poison.

MANCHESTER, N. H., June 11.—Mrs. Woolford and Miss Annie Therrier were boarding over this afternoon in the sum of $5,000 each, on a charge of attempting to poison Daniel Woolford, husband of the former, with oxalic acid, administered with medicine. Neither of the women deny the charge. Woolford is about sixty years of age.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

One million four hundred and twenty thousand cubic yards of gold bearing cement was thrown by a single blast of two thousand one hundred and fifty pounds of giant powder, at Dutch Flat, California, yesterday.

The Ohio State Commissioners appointed to readjust the Morgan raid claims, organized at Columbus yesterday by electing J. Dickerell, of Adams, as President, and P. S. Neye, of Marietta, as Secretary. It was decided to divide the State into three claim districts, and that the commission shall meet at given places between the 25th of June and August 12th, to listen to claims. On the 12th of August the commission will meet in Columbus to make final disposition of these claims.

The Ohio State Geological Corps met at Columbus yesterday to arrange for the completion of the geological survey of the State.

Two thousand Cincinnatians will attend the great Saengerfest at St. Louis.

The *Daily Bee* office, at Omaha, was destroyed by fire yesterday.

Trains westward from Omaha are heavily loaded every day, pleasure travel to California being very large.

One and a half tons is the average amount of silver bullion received daily at Omaha by express from the West, mostly from Salt Lake.

Sir Thomas Dakin, late Lord Mayor of London, arrived in Chicago yesterday, and was the guest of Mayor Medill.

The cases of Chicago Alderman, indicted for bribery, have been continued until December.

The funeral of the late James Gordon Bennett will take place from his residence, in New York city, on Thursday morning.

The Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations meets at Lowell, Mass., to-day.

Advices from San Domingo represent that Baez is arming all his available forces and sending them to the Haytien frontier to resist the threatened invasion.

It is stated that Quesada, the Cuban revolution chief, is preparing to depart for Europe.

THERE is no doubt that the consumption of malt liquors is constantly increasing in this country. Mr. Henry Clusen, in the opening address before the Brewers' Congress lately in session in New York, stated that in the United States there are more than three thousand breweries giving employment to thousands of people and representing $100,000,000 of capital. These breweries consume 23,000,000 bushels of barley and 15,000,000 pounds of hops, which require for their cultivation over a million acres of land, thus becoming an important 'n our agricultural interests. The direct 'ed revenue paid into the Treasury nufacture and sale of malt 'd rapidly increased; in it was $6,000,000, enormous sum

FROM BROWNSVILLE, PA.

A Trip Among the Farms—Crop Prospects Anything but Cheering—Political Notes.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., June 10, 1872.

Taking a ride a few days ago among our good farms and good farmers, I was surprised to see so poor a crop prospect before the farmers in our neighborhood, and before ourselves. I never saw the pasturage as short and thinly set on the 1st of June. The grass reserved for meadows is very short and very thinly set. The oats very small indeed, and I think a great deal of that sown never came up. Corn very small and as a rule came up very poorly; much of it will have to be replanted; and wheat will not be a third of a crop; a great many fields will not yield the seed. Potatoes look well, but are small for the time of year. With seasonable weather we have ample time for the corn and potatoes to be very good, but I do not see how the other kinds named can be made an average crop short of a miracle. Peaches have entirely failed. We promised ourselves a good crop of apples and cherries, but since the cold north winds, trees have shed the fruit, and farmers and others will be surprised on examination to find how few remain.

Mr. Editor, this is a doleful presentation, but is not intended to misrepresent, but to furnish you a candid statement of how things look about the vicinity of Brownsville, where we have *good farms and good farmers*. I am a townsman, and buy every thing that my family consumes, and I thought a look out for myself would be satisfactory; for you know city and town's folk think the farmers "great sensation men," unless they have an overwhelming production.

Politically, nobody is for Grant—Republicans I mean, of course; nobody is for Greeley and Brown yet, Democrats standing aloof until after the Baltimore Convention. I do not see how Democrats *can vote* for Horace Greeley, for no paper in the country has so soundly and so persistently *thrashed* them as the *Tribune*. The New York *World* is right when it says so.

The daily and weekly COMMERCIAL stands A No. 1 in this place and community, and I think is taken by as many Democrats as take the *Post*. I presume because it is *a good daily paper, and they know it*. W.

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage June 11, 1872.

	Cents.
Thomas Owen, New York, N. Y.	1
Miss Annie Tunny, Cleveland, Ohio	3
Mrs. S. B. Norton, Rossville, Pa.	3
Thomas Share, Monongahela City, Pa.	3

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

CENTRAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Regular Meeting Yesterday—The Salaries of Teachers—The Attendance at the Schools, &c.

The members of the Central Board of Education held a regular meeting yesterday. The following members were present: Messrs. Ahl, Craig, Fleming, Hartman, Kehew, Lewis, Mitchell, McEwen, Nobbs, Wilkinson and President Wilson.

The resignation of Mr. Young, of the Springfield district was received and accepted. The Board elected Mr. Caldwell to fill the vacancy.

A petition was presented asking that the salaries of the teachers of the several departments be made uniform. The petition was received and filed.

Prof. Luckey, Superintendent of the City Schools, presented a report setting forth that at a meeting held at the High School last Saturday, by the principals of the public schools, resolutions to the following effect were passed (on account of the recent change in school boards). First. That the Central Board be requested to divide the schools of the city each into two departments, Primary and Grammar. At present there are three departments, Primary, Intermediate and Grammar departments. They thought it would reduce the expense of teaching, as well as simplify the course. Second. The third resolution recommended the outline for course of study of both departments. The enrollment for the may was 9,583; the average attendance was 6,619.

The report was received an l filed.

The report of the Principal of the High School for the month of may, shows: Males enrolled, 134; females, 151; total 285. Average attendance: Males, 116; females, 134; total 249.

The Secretarys report showed the number of warrants drawn since last meeting, $17,663 87, and reported an additional levy of school taxes for 1873 as follows:

Duquense, 1¼ mills; South, 1¼ mills; Hancock, 5 mills; Ross, 2 mills; Franklin, 2 mills; Reserve, 4 mills; Washington, 15 mills; Liberty, 12 mills; Lincoln, 20 mills; Peebles, 10 mills.

Report received and filed.

Mr. Craig said the report of the Finance Committee showed that the Board was in debt to the Treasurer $31,170 32.

Mr. Hartman, of the Colored (Miller street) School Committee, reported that in regard to music in the Board by the society of colored persons worshipping there, that the society offered to pay $5) of the back rent, provided they were allowed to worship there until their new building is finished, they paying for all the gas used by them. The gentleman moved that the proposition be accepted and the rent be paid before the 1st of October. Carried.

The Committee on Teachers and Salaries presented a lengthy report, stating the allotments for each school and high school for the year ending June 30, 1872, including an allotment for teachers for the Miller street school and two teachers for the mute school.

Salaries of teachers are to be as follows: Principals, with six or more assistants, $16,000; principal with less than six assistants, $12,000 per annum; grammar teachers with three years or more experience, $650; less than three and more than one, $600; of less than one year's experience, $500. In medium department salaries range from $450 to $550 per annum. Primary department salaries range from $300 to $500 per annum. Teachers of German $650 per annum. Training teachers $1,000 per annum. That in case of promotion no teacher shall receive less than she received in the grades below. Mute school principal $2,500; assistant $500 per annum.

Principal of High School.....$2,500
Professors.....3,750
Teacher of Latin.....1,500
Preceptresses.....400
Teacher of drawing.....400

Resolved, That the teaching of music be dispensed with.

Resolved, That the sub-District Boards desirous of having German taught in their school have authority to employ a teacher of German instead of one of the number of teachers allotted to them in the medium department.

Resolved, That where the average attendance of pupils falls below forty per cent. for two months, no vacancies no new teachers will be paid until the attendance reaches the per cent. required.

Mr. Craig moved that the part relating to the pay of High School teachers be referred to the High School Committee. Carried.

Mr. Hartman moved that the portion relating to Miller street and mute schools be laid over till next meeting. Carried.

Mr. Craig moved that the portion relating to the discontinuance of music teaching in the schools be stricken out of the report.

Mr. Kehew moved to postpone action on the music question till the next meeting. Carried.

Mr. Hartman moved that the question relating to the salary of training teachers be laid over to next meeting. Carried.

Mr. Mitchell moved that the portion of the report relating to public schools be adopted as a whole. Carried.

A communication from Mr. Jillson, Principal of the High School, inviting the members of the Central Board to attend the graduating exercises of the High School scholars, on the 18th, 19th and 20th of June, was received and filed.

The Secretary read several bids from the different banking institutions, for the unexpended balance of the Treasury. After impartially examining the different offers, they finally elected the Tenth Ward Bank as a depositary of the school funds. This being the highest bid.

Mr. Fleming moved the vacation of this year continue from the last Friday in June to the first Monday in September.

Mr. Practsch, of the Howard school district, stated that he was instructed by the local board of his representa tives to offer a resolution to divide the Sixteenth ward into two independent districts, provided the taxes received in each district for the year ending ago the same matter came up before the Board and was ruled out of order by the Chairman, because the local board of the Howard district had not a written petition for the division of the district, as the law requires.

Mr. Craig moved that children from the South Side be permitted to attend the examination for the High School. Carried.

On motion, adjourned.

THE WESTERN UNIVERSITY.

Address of R. B. Carnahan Before the Literary Societies.

The members of the Philomathean and Irving Literary Societies of the Western University, with the principal officers of that institution, and a fair sprinkling of outside citizens, assembled last night in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association to listen to an address from R. B. Carnahan, Esq., prepared for delivery before the societies in question. The subject of the lecture was the drift and tendencies of the age as illustrated in the literature, art, social life and philosphy, and the various departments of human activity and endeavor, and showed a wide range of thought and research, beside a logical and attractive completeness for so means common with the majority of addresses of a similar character. Although thought and suggested, rather than conveyed in a didactic form, much valuable advice was packed into the brief sentences, which it is to be hoped will promising young men for whose benefit it was intended may profit by it. The speaker developed the ideal philosophy of study and of life, out of their actual modes, and set forth with cogency and emphasis the dangers of superficialize soldity to mere ornamentation on the one hand, and the sore misehiefs which arise from the political infidelity of making use of the arts to measure of the one hand, and the other. The address was listened to with undivided attention, and received warm applause at the close, a hearty vote of thanks was tendered to the speaker for his courtesy.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

There was another large audience, including a great many ladies, at this theater last evening, to enjoy the second performance of Manning's minstrels. The programme was repiete with beautiful ballads, all of which were well rendered by the capable waw by Signor Gustavy Badeau, Messrs. Kelly, arter, Percy and Bender. The funny business, in the hands of Billy Manning, Cal. McKee and others, kept the audience in an almost continuous roar of laughter. Steele Rogers is a beautiful clog dancer, and received a large share of applause. Taken altogether, no better performance has ever been given in Pittsburgh than that furnished by the troupe. While bristling with fun, it is not tainted in the slightest by vulgarity. The company appear again this evening, when an entirely new programme of songs, acts, etc., may be expected. If you would enjoy a hearty, wholesome laugh, go and see Manning's minstrels.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

Hot weather does not deter the admirers of variety performances from gathering in large numbers at the cosy little theater on Penn avenue. The new features introduced this week prove fully as attractive as any which have preceded them. There will be a matinee at 2:30 this afternoon, and an evening performance as usual.

Academy of Music.

Last evening Carncross & Dixey's excellent band of minstrels were greeted with an overfull house—in a word, numbers of ladies and gentlemen were turned away owing to the "rush." We would advise those of our citizens who delight in visiting the Academy during the stay of the present excellent organization to secure seats during the day. Mr. Will A. Lore, the very obliging treasurer, may be found at the Academy box office from ten A. M. until four P. M., when he will be happy to reserve seats for all who may apply. The programme for this evening is an excellent one, and should draw another large audience as it undoubtedly will.

Attempted Suicide.

Yesterday afternoon a woman giving her name as Mrs. White attempted to commit suicide by jumping from the Hand street bridge into the Allegheny river. Fortunately she was noticed by officer Letley and others, who at once secured a boat and went to her rescue. They succeeded in getting her ashore, and conveyed her to the Homeopathic Hospital, where she was properly attended to. When restored to consciousness she stated that a drunken husband had driven her to attempt suicide. She will recover.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE Library Association rooms are to be closed after next Saturday.

PITTSBURGH will be well represented at Jumore's Gilbilee in Boston.

THE members of the Lincoln Club will find a notice of importance to them in our advertising columns.

GEN. JAMES A. EKIN arrived in the city yesterday, and proceeds to-day to Louisville, Ky., where he is at present stationed.

RICARDO, with Manning's minstrels, at the new Opera House, has the most wonderful female falsetto voice of any man living.

LAST night some scoundrels attacked a drunken man on Fourth avenue and robbed him of four dollars. No arrests were made.

SENATOR MORTON, in a dispatch to Russell Errett, Esq., announces that he will arrive in this city at noon to-day from Washington City.

THE young man Stevenson, who was arrested for firing a pistol in the Union Depot, on Monday night, was fined twenty-five dollars and costs.

DEVILLIERS STREET, between Wylie and Center avenues, is in prime condition, and likely to prepare cases for the Coroner, should any one attempt to drive over it.

YESTERDAY Alderman Strain made information against John Neff, charging him with malicious mischief in breaking his—the Alderman's barouche. A warrant was issued.

GEO. WILSON, an employee of the American Iron Works, had his leg badly bruised yesterday by a bar of iron, which was accidentally caught by some of the machinery and whirled against him.

A man named Wellington Covell slipped on the pavement yesterday in front of the Allegheny Mayor office, and broke the cap of his knee. Dr. Smith was summoned and attended his injuries.

THERE is no improvement in the water furnished to the citizens of the upper wards, despite the rumor that the basin was being cleaned. The cemeteries will be well patronized if better water is not furnished the people.

W. H. MECHLING, Esq., and his good wife celebrated the twentieth anniversary of their marriage on saturday evening last. Quite a number of friends visited them on the occasion, and wished them long life and increasing happiness.

AT a meeting of the Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Chicago Railway, Ohio Division, held at Defiance, Walter C. Quincy, of Columbus, Ohio, was elected President, and William Wing secretary and Treasurer. The Chief Engineer was instructed to immediately prepare the line for contract.

YESTERDAY afternoon a woman visited City Hall and made inquiry about a brother whom she had been informed had died on Monday night in one of our hospitals. Although she was in error, she would not believe the statement, and became so noisy that she had to be placed under arrest.

MR. FRANCIS BROWN, for two years past an instructor in Ayers's Latin School, of this city, has recently been elected tutor of the Greek language and Literature in Dartmouth College, New Hampshire. The kindest wishes of many friends accompany him in his new field of labor. His place here will be filled by Mr. Edwin D. Mason, a recent graduate of Dartmouth, and also valedictorian of his class.

A STONE mason in the employ of Messrs. Atwater & Co., met with a painful accident yesterday morning at the shop of the firm, on Irwin above North avenue, Allegheny. At the time of the accident he was engaged with two other workmen in lifting a heavy stone, when the stone slipped and fell on his left foot, crushing it in a frightful manner. A physician was summoned who attended his injuries, after which he was removed to his home.

SABBATH SCHOOL WORK.

Meeting of the State Sabbath School Convention—Addresses, Reports, &c.

The Eighth Annual Convention of the State Sabbath School Association convened yesterday afternoon in the Third Presbyterian Church, Sixth avenue. There was a large attendance of delegates and friends of the Sabbath school cause present, almost every seat in the spacious church being occupied.

The Convention was called to order at two o'clock by the Rev. George A. Peltz, Secretary of the State S. S. Association, who announced the hymn commencing

All hail, the power of Jesus' name.

After the singing of the hymn, the Secretary offered the opening prayer.

The Secretary now stated that the President of the Association, Gen. James A. Beaver, was unavoidably detained, and could not be present until to-morrow. He then called forward one of the Vice Presidents, Mr. Charles W. Wells, of Schuylkill county, who took charge of the Convention.

Mr. Robert Lowry, of Uniontown, was elected Secretary.

The President then made a few opening remarks in which he alluded to the great progress now being made in the Sunday school work, and the growing interest manifested in the Sabbath school by the members of the church. He then closed by hoping that the sessions of the Convention would not only be pleasant but also instructive and profitable, and that no time would be wasted.

The Convention then united in singing the hymn commencing

"There is a fountain filled with blood,"

after which the Rev. Wilson Konigsberry, of Philadelphia, lead in prayer.

Mr. J. H. Baldwin, Superintendent of the Sabbath school of the Second Presbyterian Church, Chairman of the Committee on Entertainment, now proceeded to deliver the address of welcome. He stated when he named this city, at the meeting of the Executive Committee held in Allentown, as the place for the holding of the Convention, some members of the committee objected on account of this being a manufacturing city, but was glad that this objection was overruled. The committee, in behalf of the citizens of the convention here, the speaker said, the citizens would endeavor to make them feel at home and welcome. The convention are now meeting in a city of work, energy and activity, and he hoped these would be characteristic of the convention.

At the conclusion of the remarks of Mr. Baldwin, prayer was offered by the Rev. J. D. Herr.

Secretary Peltz suggested that committees on business and enrollment be now appointed. Agreed to.

The Chairman then appointed the committees as follows:

Committee on Business—Thomas Bakewell, Jr., of Allegheny county; John R. Whitney, Chester county; J. Knox Marshall, Philadelphia; Rev. R. McMillan, of Luzerne county; A. N. Eslinger, of Warren county; John Robert McAllister, of Lehigh county; Frank Kelker, of Dauphin county.

Committee on Enrolment—Thomas J. Gillespie, of Allegheny county; John W. Hicks, of Susquehanna county; Lewis Phillips, of Chester county; Rev. R. Snyder, of Lancaster county; E. F. Wagner, Cumberland county; F. E. Nettleton, Luzerne county; E. J. Trushell, of Warren county.

The following is the order of the programme "What progress have we made," was now taken up.

The Rev. Mr. Schultz was the first speaker. He stated that great progress was made in the matter of obtaining statistics and other interesting facts connected with the Sabbath School work. Until recently, so little attention was paid to these matters, that it was difficult to obtain any statistics, or anything of interest pertaining to the subject. Much progress has also been made in the appreciation in which Sabbath school work is now held, and which has been an incentive to greater activity and success.

Mr. Peltz was followed by delegates from a large number of counties, showing the great progress made in the Sabbath school cause in their respective counties.

The Committee on Business reported that they had elected Mr. Schultz as Secretary for the Morning session from 9 to 12; afternoon session 2 to 5; evening session 7 to 10. The report was recommended that voluntary remarks be limited to five minutes, and that the exercises of the convention be so arranged on the programme. The report was adopted.

A number of announcements were made, after which the convention adjourned with prayer.

After opening by singing and prayer, Rev. W. J. Stevenson was called upon to deliver his address on "The Rightful Place of the Bible," but as he was not present, Rev. R. J. Hemphill, of Beaver, addressed the Convention, his subject being "The Bible School a Necessity."

After the address and singing, Messrs. T. J. French and Morris L. Stafford were elected Assistant Secretaries.

The Chairman of the Business Committee then read a dispatch from Rev. P. Wilson, of Harrisburg, excusing his absence. The following dispatch from Philadelphia was also read:

DEAR SIR—Red Cloud and twenty-five braves who were welcomed by over five thousand people in our Academy last evening, leave this evening for Pittsburgh. Have arrangements made for them to visit the Convention. Consult with Mr. Brunot. GEO. H. STUART.

PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY.

Following is the programme for to-day:

MORNING SESSION.—Reports from county organizations; reports from local associations in unorganized counties; reports from unorganized counties; discussion—What Better Can be Done.

AFTERNOON SESSION.—Specimen Lesson, by Miss Hattie N. Morris, of New York, illustrated with an infant class; address by Rev. Benjamin C. Sussenroth, of Philadelphia, on "Training in the General Review, conducted by the Rev. George A. Peltz; Discussion—How can these hints be made effective in our schools.

EVENING SESSION.—Annual Report by the State Secretary and Treasurer's Report; Appointment of Committee; Addresses by General James A. Beaver, on "The Claims of our State," and by the Rev. Henry C. McCook, of Philadelphia, on "Child Nature."

CORONER'S INQUEST.

Killed by a Fall.

Shortly after one o'clock, yesterday afternoon, a man named James Ward fell from the roof of a house on Second avenue, nearly opposite the gas works, and received injuries which subsequently proved fatal. Deceased was engaged in repairing the roof of one of a row of tenement houses known as "Yesiow Row." He was working on the front part, which is four stories in height. By some means he missed his footing and was thrown to the ground below. He had both arms fractured, and received several internal injuries. Dr. McCook was summoned, and everything possible to relieve the sufferer, but in vain. Deceased resided in the Twelfth ward, leaves a wife and several children. Coroner West held an inquest and the jury returned a verdict of accidental death. The deceased was forty-four years of age, and leaves a wife and five children in destitute circumstances.

Crushed in a Coal Mine.

John Trainor, an employee in the coal mine of Joseph Keeling & Co., Lower St. Clair township, was crushed to death at an early hour yesterday morning, by a lot of slate falling upon him. He entered the mineat five o'clock, and about two hours afterward a fellow employe entered his "room," when he discovered that the deceased was buried by a lot of slate, and at once gave an alarm. The debris was soon removed, when the lifeless body of the deceased was taken out. Upon examination it was found that his neck was broken, and that he had sustained other severe injuries. Quite a number of friends gathered over the remains, when a verdict of accidental death was rendered. The deceased was about forty years of age and resided in Allentown. He leaves a wife and three children.

AS THE hot weather approaches, the occasional use of disinfectants about houses and premises will be found a wise precaution. One of the cheapest and most effectual of these is copperas. Mixed in the proportion of one pound of copperas to two gallons of water, it will be thoroughly dissolved, poured down drains or sinks, it will at once remove the most offensive smell. It is used with profusion for sprinkling the streets of unhealthy localities.

For indigestion, dyspepsia, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague, and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., of New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal. MW

Ahead of All.

Such is the position that Captain Joe Liebler occupies with reference to his competitors. The trunks manufactured and sold by him have steadily grown in public favor as their superiority has become generally known, and to-day more of them are sold than of all others exposed for sale hereabouts. Their superior excellence is evident and their cheapness surprising. If you want a trunk, valise or traveling bag call at the "trunk king's" Central store, No. 104 Wood street, or his Allegheny branch, No. 131 Federal street.

For Fine, Stylish Clothing

Go to Nutting, 42 and 44 Sixth street.

All Kinds of Summer Hats

At Goodman & Mackley's, No. 117 Wood street.

Linen Suits, Linen Suits.

One of the largest stocks of fashionable linen suits for men and boys ever offered in this city will be found at the Boston one price clothing house, 95 Smithfield street, in Howard's Block. Suits from $2 50 to $3 00. Single coat, pants and vests $1. Fine cassimere suits from $10 upward. At the Boston one price house will also be found a large and unusually fine assortment of stylish and fashionable furnishing goods, which are sold at lower prices than those prevailing elsewhere. Call and examine these goods before buying any goods for the summer.

Panama.

Hats at Goodman & Mackley's, No. 117 Wood street.

The Railroad and Bonner Duster

At Nutting's. Get one before you take the next train. 42 and 44 Sixth street.

Go to Nutting

With one dollar and get a good coat—42 and 44 Sixth street.

A Popular Jeweler.

Mr. John Mitsch, the practical jeweler and watchmaker, at 92 Ohio street, has one of the handsomest stores in Allegheny. His stock of watches, clocks and jewelry cannot be surpassed. A fine watch may be purchased there by paying one dollar per week. Give him a call.

The New Patent

Ventilated hat can be obtained from Goodman & Mackley, No. 117 Wood street.

Straw Hats

At Goodman & Mackley's, No. 117 Wood street.

Dr. Harris's Summer Cordial

Cures Diarrhœa and Dysentery.

Steady Demand.

There are few machines calling for so much skill, delicacy and accuracy in construction as the sewing machine, and it is probably owing as much to the steady demand for really good machines as to any other cause that the price is maintained at its comparatively high standard. The demand for first class instruments is increasing at a rate almost beyond the capacities of the companies to produce them, and this is why the Keystone, the latest and best machine introduced, is sold at the same price as other standard machines. Don't look for a cheap machine when wanting to buy, but call on Mr. F. B. Kenney No 24 Fifth avenue, second story, and be convinced of the superiority of the Keystone.

Steel Chevoit Suits,

Just received at Nutting's, the fine clothier, 42 and 44 Sixth street.

How Kind

Nutting is to sell us such good Linen Coats for one dollar. His New York Broadway house retailed over four hundred in a single day. The same coat at 42 and 44 Sixth street for one dollar.

Homeopathic Vermifuge.

Sold at the drug stores. Price 25 cents.

The Stylish Coats

At Nutting's, 42 and 44 Sixth street, go like hot cakes. One dollar each.

Workman & Davis's Carriage Bazaar—Fine Eastern Work—Superior Home Manufactures—Best Buck-Wagons in the World—Large Variety of Vehicles.

At the elegant and extensive carriage bazaar of Messrs. Workman & Davis, our readers—and all wanting anything in the way of vehicles—can procure precisely what they desire, the assortment being quite comprehensive enough to accommodate the various demands of the public. They have a fine lot of superior eastern work from the best, most reliable and skillful manufacturers, as well as an excellent stock of their own manufacture, so that their stock consists of every description of vehicles in great numbers, rendering them able to offer the most complete variety and the best bargains to their patrons.

Among their special claims is this—the best buck wagon in the world. Whoever buys of Messrs. Workman & Davis are sure to buy well. Their factory is at Nos. 42, 44, 46 and 48 Beaver avenue, Allegheny, and their repository at Nos. 167, 179 and 171 Penn street, Pittsburgh.

Assorted Crates

White stone and common ware, suitable for country trade, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

Nobby Styles

At Goodman & Mackley's, No. 117 Wood street.

What is "Cheap?"

Now that all the other "excursions" are over and everybody has seen everybody else's lots and how they have been selling, "everybody" will be able to make an intelligent comparison of other lots with those on the Fourth Homestead on Monday next. Folks who have been to the greatest number of excursions will be the best judges whether or not they are cheap, and no doubt will do some of the liveliest bidding and get most of the bargains. But how shall those who have not been to other sales know any Homestead is selling cheap? This is a nice question and brings us to a nicer one. What *is* cheap? Some will tell you that the price is the standard of cheapness; some the quality, and others again that quality and price must both be right to make a thing cheap. But a thing may be very low priced, or very good, or *both, and still not cheap*. Not cheap to any but those who need it and who can *easily* buy it without depriving themselves of the means to buy any other necessity.

This is a true test of "cheapness" for every one, and notwithstanding the North Homestead lots are admitted to be the best property ever offered in Allegheny county on such easy terms, they will not be cheap at any price to those who cannot buy them without deprivation of other necessities, but to all who are able to make the payments they will as certainly be cheap enough to *any price paid the judgment puts on them*. There can be no question that they will double in value before they are half paid for.

Remember,

a cheap carriage will be sold at N. Whiting & Co.'s, on Thursday, the 13th, at 11 A. M.

The Novelties

Appear at Goodman & Mackley's simultaneously with their appearance in the East.

Two Machines in One.

While all standard machines have peculiar points of excellence, the American not only combines all the important points, but is capable, being a first class sewing machine, capable of doing all the work that any of them will do—a but on hole working machine as well. This remarkable feature is found in none other, and is of itself worth the price of the machine. The American Button Hole, Overseaming and Complete Sewing Machine is the only button hole and sewing machine combined that has made its advent in this or in any country; yet notwithstanding its unquestionable superiority over all other machines, it is still sold at about the same price. Call on Mr. Jas. Espy, No. 178 Liberty street, learn full particulars, see the machines mechanism of the different stitches, and witness the ease and simplicity with which it operates.

New China

Being received daily at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, No. 100 Wood street.

The Best Silk Hat

Offered in the city can be obtained at a reasonable price from Goodman & Mackley, No. 117 Wood street.

Caution to Passengers Going to Europe.

On arrival in this city at the boarding houses, taverns and hotels you will be met by runners, have nothing to do with them, as this practice is entirely forbidden by the different companies. Be careful of those fellows, and if any of them solicit you, tell them you wish to purchase your tickets call at the Inman Line Office (ground floor). Thomas H. Rattigan, 47 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa. MWF

Second Hand Barouche

will be sold at Whiting's auction, on Thursday, the 13th, at 11 A. M.

The Grant and Greeley Stripe Coats

At Nutting's, for one dollar. Cannot be had in any other house. 42 and 44 Sixth street.

'Tis a Mine of Wealth.

A weapon of might: a two-edged sword in the world's defense is Dr. Tutt's Liver Pills. Their way to social grade, secure an Improved Elliptic Sewing Machine with the new draw feed, at the office, No. 19 Fifth avenue, and your fortune is made.

AMUSEMENTS.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.

FRED AIMS.....Manager.
PITT SIMMONS.....Stage Manager.

MATINEE THIS WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, at 2:30.
The most attractive Miscellany of All. The Great Scena, Van Gorden & Meeker, Comic Songs, Dances, &c., &c., in their new Aerial Dioramas.
Also, John Fisher, John Distler and Maggie Wyatt, Edwards, Gardner and McDonald.
Wednesday and Sat urday Matinee, 2:30.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.

ONE WEEK ONLY.

Commencing Monday Evening, June 10th.

MANNING'S MINSTRELS,

From Chicago.

The model troupe of the world, under the personal supervision of the great Simon Pure comedian, BILLY MANNING, the Motion of the West assisted by the Monarch Banjoist of the World, E. P. CONRAD, the beautiful soubrette of comedy by the King Laugh Maker, ANDY MCKEE, STEVE ROGERS, ALF. RENDER, EDDIE RICARDO, the Wonderful CON T. MURPHY, the Vocal Phenomenon, BILLY BIDAL, JOHN MCKEE, WILL KELLY, HARRY PERCY, J. R. CARTER, ALF. RENDER, led by Herr Louis Schneider, the Conductor.
Prices as usual. No extra charge for reserved seats.

JOHN H. STEWART, Business Agent

J. F. DUNNIE, Business Agent

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

FOR A SHORT SEASON.

Commencing MONDAY, June 10, 1872.

In their Unequalled Ethiopian Soirees and their Grand Burlesque Operas.

SCALE OF PRICES: Dress Circle, 75 cents; Parquette, Orchestra Circle, 75 cents; Dress Circle, 50 cents; Gallery, 25 cents.

No extra charge for reserved seats. Box sheet open at the Academy of Music, from 9 A. M. until 1 P. M. Doors open at 7 o'clock, performance commences at 7:30 sharp and concluding in time for parties to take all trains leaving the city.

DIED.

YOUNG.—In Lower St. Clair township, MAGGIE LE. PITTA, daughter of M. and Sarah Young.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

YOUNG.—At Parnassus, Pa., on Monday, the 10th inst., ELIZABETH MOYNEY, wife of Stephen Young.
Funeral from her late residence, in Parnassus, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

MCCALL.—On Sabbath evening, June 9th, 1872, at the late residence of his father, in Penn township, Mr. JOHN MCCALL, in the forty-sixth year of her age.
The funeral will take place from the residence of her husband, on Penn avenue, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst., at 3 o'clock